THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 42

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Faith in Courts Sought; Nazis in Mediterranean; More Antiaircraft Funds?

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 15, 1941

New England: U. S. Judicial System Defended

A nationwide campaign to strengthen faith in the American judicial system was commenced by the American Bar Association at a meeting in Boston. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall lost his first test of strength with the Executive Council, which refused to confirm appointment of Russell A. Wood to the Fall River Finance Board. [Details: Page 10.]

New Massachusetts State officers were inducted at State House ceremonies. [Details: Page 1.]

Concrete plans for local civilian defense were issued by a committee of Boston architects. [Details: Page 9.]

Labor leaders in Massachusetts said they would support a six-day work-week to speed defense. [Details: Page 9.]

Negotiations continued in an effort to avert a strike of electric utility employees in Rhode Island. [Details: Page 9.]

In Africa: British Expect Attacks

German attacks on the British Mediterranean Fleet to clear the way for shipment of troops to Africa were expected by London Military circles to be made in strength by the Nazi Air Force. The aerial attack on a British flotilla Jan. 10 was considered "the first gun of the offensive."

British at Tobruk were still awaiting the order to attack this Italian port.

Guerrilla activity in Ethiopia was reported to have developed to such an extent that Italian soldiers now controlled only the towns and main roads in the parts occupied by Italy. Even these were stated to be subject to constant raids.

In Washington: Antiaircraft Funds Recommended

The House Naval Affairs Committee unanimously recommended legislation to authorize a $300,000,000 strengthening of antiaircraft defense of the Fleet, including the addition of many "pom-pom" guns to combat dive bombers.

The Supreme Court called for arguments in the appeal of Oklahoma from a lower court decree enjoining the State from interfering with Federal work on the $20,000,000 Grand River hydroelectric project.

The National Defense building construction program, as a whole, was four days behind contract schedule in November, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported.

The WPA has earmarked $157,181,400 for work on national defense projects since last July 1, Acting Commissioner Howard O. Hunter announced.

A Brookings Institution report recommends that the nation balance its budget and exercise prudent economic policies during the emergency in order to avoid inflation. [Details: Financial Page.]

In Albania: Greeks Defeat Counter-Attacks

Greeks in Albania drove back heavy Italian counter-attacks in the territory north of Klisoura in the direction of Berat. [Details: Page. 6.]

Italian troops were still awaiting the arrival of Gen. Ugo Cavallero, who is taking over command of the forces in Albania.

Albanian guerrillas led by an insurgent, Malik Debren, were reported to be raiding Italian food and ammunition depots behind the lines.

Air and Sea: Snow Holds Off Nazi Planes

Snowy weather kept German planes from over England during the night and most of the day, while RAF bombers succeeded in penetrating unfavorable weather to attack German bases in German-occupied Norway. [Details: Page 5.]

The French merchant ship Mendoza, loaded with food for France, was reported to have embarked upon a fourth attempt to run the British blockade off Uruguay. [British sea and air patrols await vessel's fourth attempt: Page 5.]

In Europe: Red Fleet to U. S. Rumored

London (AP)—The British Minister of Economic Warfare, Hugh Dalton, was said authoritatively to be investigating reports that Soviet Russia proposes to form a 200-vessel merchant fleet to carry produce from the Americas to Russia. Imports of oil, cotton, and corn by Russia would release equivalent quantities from the Soviet to Germany.

Rome (AP)—The United States Ambassador to Italy, William Phillips, returned to his post today without a message, he said, for either King Victor Emmanuel or Premier Mussolini. "I did not bring any special message," the Ambassador said.

Moscow (AP)—Red Army Col. V. Vasilieff said in the newspaper Trud today that the British were driving to "end the war in Africa so they may soon concentrate all efforts in the decisive European theater." "The British offensive in Africa has already brought positive results," he added.

Blockade restrictions between South America and France are not to be altered, a British economic warfare spokesman disclosed. [Details: Page 5.]

Bern, Switzerland (AP)—Return to France of French soldiers interned in Switzerland was authorized by the Swiss Federal Council under an agreement previously reached between France and Germany. Horses of the interned troops are to be restored for use on French farms, but war equipment of the 45th French Corps held in Switzerland will be released to Germany.

National: Liner Manhattan Still Aground

West Palm Beach, Fla. (AP)—Resisting efforts to budge it from a sandbar, the 24,289-ton liner Manhattan remained hard aground today. A strong sea interfered with plans for another attempt to float the Manhattan at high tide last night.

Americas: Special Cuban Congress Session

Havana (AP)—Gustavo Gutierrez, President of the Cuban House of Representatives, said after a conference with President Batista that Congress would meet in special session, probably in January, to approve defense legislation co-ordinated with that of the United States.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Mexico would consider "aggression against any Pan-American country whatever as an aggression against Mexico," Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said at a press conference.

Thomas Sees Act of War In Lend-Lease Project

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, last night urged defeat of President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill for aid to Britain on the ground that it is a "limited act of war." "We have no right to go halfway into the war unless we are ready for total war," he said, "war with Japan as well as the Axis Powers, war on two oceans and five continents."

In a spech broadcast by the NBC-blue network, Mr. Thomas contended that "if we stay out of war, no man or superman can organize Europe, Asia and Africa with their jealousies, hates, and fears against this Continent. He cannot even maintain Hitler's present precarious understanding with both Russia and Japan."

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Bomber to Britain: Between-Meals Hop

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 15

Capt. Pat Eves of British Airways ferried a United States-made bombing plane across the Atlantic between breakfast and tea time, British sources said today.

The actual flight time was not given, but it was called a record.

[It is less than 2,000 miles from Newfoundland to the British Isles, shortest route from North America. Modern bombers, under favorable conditions, could span the distance well under 10 hours.]

The informant said the British expected that hundreds of such planes will arrive in England by mid-summer.

Nazi Rations: Wealth Finds Easy Loophole

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 15—The German press, in a period in which there is a lull in big news, has preoccupied itself with discussion of the food situation in Britain.

It has made heavy capital of reports of inequalities in the British rationing system.

Behind this attitude is the task which the Reich faces of making wartime rations palatable to a Nation which, in peace, enjoyed eating well and freely.

Any system of rationing in a country as large as Germany is bound to develop loopholes which permit of privilege and petty forms of bribery. But on the whole the rationing system has functioned to produce a relatively rigid equality of food for all of the people—within those categories of food which are subject to rationing.

Ration Cards Required

During nearly a year of residence in wartime Germany, the writer never has obtained butter or meat without the appropriate ration cards. No Berlin restaurant would dare serve rationed items without collecting cards, in fact the waiter does not transmit the order to the kitchen without first having obtained the card. Care is taken, when staples are short, to see to it that shops in working-class sections are supplied with enough to meet the ration requirements of the district. During last winter's cold spell potatoes were more plentiful in working-class sections than in upper-class areas.

However, this does not mean that the possession of surplus money goes entirely unrewarded at the table.

Actually, there are three categories of food in Germany:

1. Rationed staples.
2. Scarce staples which are doled out according to number whenever your number comes up.
3. Unrestricted luxuries where the old economic law of supply and demand is allowed to operate.

Possession of unlimited money can do relatively little in the first category, but in the second and third it can work wonders. In fact visitors arriving from the outside world get an impression from their ability to subsist in these second two categories that Germany is a land of opulence.

Household As Unit

The second category covers fish and fowl. For the ordinary German housewife prices of these have become astronomical. For these

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

New 'Column' Drive Looms In Bay State

Bushnell expected to act swiftly to enforce law —Four officers sworn in by Governor.

A new law enforcement drive, including uncovering of subversive activities in Massachusetts, loomed today as Robert T. Bushnell of Newton took the oath of office as Attorney General along with Thomas J. Buckley, the new Democratic State Auditor, Frederic W. Cook, Republican Secretary of State, and William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasuerer.

Scores of friends of the officials jammed the Executive Council chamber as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall swore in these four Constitutional officers.

Aggressive Tactics Predicted

Friends of Mr. Bushnell immediately predicted the new Republican Attorney General would continue the same aggressive tactics which he has employed in his private law practice and in previous political campaigns both for himself and other Republican candidates.

While Mr. Buckley, the so-called Democratic "mystery man," was qualifying for office, his brother announced the appointment of Herbert M. Eveleth, of Lynn, Assistant State Director of the Division of Finance in the Work Projects Administration as Deputy State Auditor, and John F. Welch, of East Boston, editor of the WPA Record, as second Deputy State Auditor. Mr. Welch was particularly active in Mr. Buckley's campaign. His WPA Record endorsed Mr. Buckley for the office of State Auditor.

Mr. Buckley said he was applying for the appointment of a third Deputy Auditor who will be Alexander F. Sullivan, former Democratic Representative from East Boston. Salary of the first Deputy is $4,800 annually; that of the second and third Deputies is $3,500 a year.

During the ceremonies surrounding the qualification of the four Constitutional officers, the office of Paul A. Dever, retiring Attorney General, was jammed with friends of Mr. Dever and the outgoing Assistant Attorneys General.

Shortly after the major ceremony, the 15 Assistant Attorneys General appointed by Mr. Bushnell to serve during the next two years took the oath of office.

Old Story to Cook

Prior to taking over the Attorney General's post Mr. Bushnell was forced to run a gantlet of friends waiting to congratulate him.

Mr. Bushnell announced today appointment of Roger W. Robinson, of Concord, former Duke University football star, as special investigator in the Attorney General's office. A 1940 graduate of Duke, Mr. Robinson played in the 1939 Rose Bowl game against the University of Southern California. He is the son of Charles C. Robinson, an officer in the East Cambridge Superior Court.

For Secretary of State Cook today's functions were an old story because he was qualifying for his eleventh successive two year term as Secretary of State. Similarly State Treasurer Hurley found the experience familiar for he was starting his third and last successive term as State Treasurer, the limit provided by the State Constitution.

'Fifth Column' Takes to Air

By a Staff Artist

Aerial Network Girds South America

Upper: Air freight transportation in Peru by Condor Peruana de Aviacion. Lower: Shown only are air lines of non-Latin-American ownership, those in which United States, German, and Italian capital controls a large interest. Comparative proximity of South America to Europe is indicated by available air-line connection between Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Rome, over a 5,684-mile route. Rio is 4,820 air miles from New York.

U. S. Ponders Aerial Subsidy To Halt Nazis in Americas

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 15 (AP)—Aviation authorities fined the German aviation company Lufthansa 2,000 soles (about $320) because, they said, a plane using markings similar to Peruvian planes but actually belonging to Lufthansa's Ecuadorean subsidiary, Sedta, flew over the Zarumilla region of Peru.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The Government must go in for large-scale subsidization of American air lines in Latin America if it is to offset Nazi aerial penetration there, according to opinion based upon the latest official reports from south of the Caribbean.

These reports, indicating that German-owned and dominated air lines still are strong in many parts of South America, are causing increased concern here, particularly in regard to the safety of the Panama Canal.

Officials here believe that most of South America, apprehensive over German "fifth column" activities at home and abroad, gladly would substitute either American or native air lines for those now run openly or covertly from Germany. It is recognized, however, that no South American country has the trained personnel or the ready cash to transform its airline services and that the initiative and capital must come from the United States.

Reports compiled by American observers throughout South America show that the Germans, unlike

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Hull Denounces 'Axis Tyranny' In Loan-Lease Plea

Secretary of State indicts aggressor powers by name for 'ruthless conquest' at hearing before House group—Sees less danger of war in full aid to Britain than in strict 'neutrality.'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Speaking with all the moral force for which he is famous, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, opening formal hearings on the loan-lease bill before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, indicted totalitarian states by name today as ruthless violators, and told Congress that America's most pressing problem is whether it will allow the high seas to "pass into the hands of powers bent on a program of unlimited conquest."

Speaking with deep earnestness, Mr. Hull carried America's strained relations with Germany, Italy and Japan to a new stage of frankness as he cited case after case of aggression and conquest in defiance of international law.

"It has become increasingly apparent that mankind is today face to face, not with regional wars or isolated conflicts, but with an organized ruthless and implacable movement of steadily expanding conquest," he declared.

"Law of Self-Defense"

America's position as a theoretical "neutral" appeared to reach a new stage of attenuation today, as Mr. Hull denied that the strict bans of international law can be applied to the United States under the present circumstances, when a "world movement of conquest" is under way. Answering questions from the Committee after his 11-minute formal statement, Mr. Hull asked whether the United States may not invoke the "law of self-defense" under the present conditions.

Mr. Hull's statement marked a new high point in specific condemnation of Germany, Italy, and Japan, and tore to shreds diplomatic hesitancy in dealing with the subject.

"I could not advise my country to follow the suicidal course of Holland, Belgium, and other peoples who relied on the ordinary rules of neutrality," Mr. Hull said at one point to a questioner.

New Policy Emerges

His appearance appeared to mark a definite end to the limitations of neutrality in America's foreign relations, and the emergence of a new policy based on "self-defense."

Mr. Hull was even more blunt in oral answer to questions than in his prepared text. He said he had come to accept the pending loan-lease bill "with extreme reluctance." He expressed the opinion that there was less danger of war under the new policy than under so-called "neutrality" of the type which the aggressor States approved for small European States—"until they were ready to swallow them up."

Mr. Hull told a questioner:

"I want to be frank with you. There is danger in any direction. If aggressors have their way you will probably see in a surprisingly short time a new world order of the vintage of 10 centuries ago."

Aggressor States "will probably head straight for South America," he declared.

Assails Aggressors

In his prepared text, Mr. Hull excoriated the aggressors for following "a rule of tyranny frequently reminiscent of the worst pages of ancient history."

Speaking in a restrained voice that frequently betrayed moral indignation he traced the historical steps in Asia and Europe leading to the present crisis. Democratic questioners were sympathetic to Mr. Hull.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking minority member of the Committee, crossed swords with the Secretary of State, however, and decried the menace to the New World which Mr. Hull envisaged.

Mr. Hull frequently stressed the need of speed but told Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey that he hoped for appropriate congressional scrutiny of the bill.

Hard victory for Lend-Lease Bill seen: Page 2.

Willkie accepts committee bid to stress aid-Britain stand: Page 2.

Hull's testimony before House Committee: Page 3.

Text of Hull's statement: Page 7.

British View: See Need Of Debate on Aid

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—Britain is not allowing itself the illusion that President Roosevelt's "loan-lease" bill is going to have an easy walkover in its passage into law.

The British people can recall some of their own apprehensions over, and the active opposition to, the British Government's emergency powers bill which, though rushed into law on the eve of war, was subsequently held by members of all parties to be too great an infringement upon democratic liberties.

Subsequently, through parliamentary pressure, some of the sweeping powers of the act were modified.

The British Method

The manner in which the British Government bowed in this matter to the will of the nation as expressed by its elected representatives was welcomed as an even more reassuring sign than the actual modifications in the Act itself.

Parliament once more felt the national rudder respond to its hand and as a result the people as a whole more willingly submitted to the curtailment of individual liberties which they recognized as essential to the speeding up of the Nation's war effort.

Therefore the British press and people in responsible circles are warning the public here that in a country like the United States, so wedded to the system of constitutional checks and balances, the proposals contained in the "loan-lease" bill to hand over such far-reaching authority to an executive head already accused of dictatorial tendencies are bound to give a new opening to his critics.

The more responsible British editorial writers are warning their readers that the new Roosevelt

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Sh-h-h! President Won't Tell; Choice of Envoy Is a Secret

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—President Roosevelt knows something he won't tell. He knows the name of his nominee for the next American Ambassador to Great Britain but he isn't going to send it to the Senate for a while.

Why? Wouldn't that be interesting to know? He's keeping awfully, awfully mum and "cross-his-heart-and-hope-to-die" he has told his press conference that he isn't even mentioning it to himself—not out loud.

"Will it be anyone already mentioned?" "Will it be a surprise?" "Will it be a military officer?" "Will it be a career man?" The questions came thick and fast as soon as the President admitted that he had made up his mind.

And why isn't the President announcing his nomination and sending it right along to the Senate now that he has decided on it?

There could be three reasons. There could be more. It could be:

1. That he has not yet had the opportunity to consult and gain the assent of the man he wants to nominate.
2. That he has not yet completed the diplomatic procedure of inquiring from London if his nominee is persona grata.
3. That he wishes to retain the services or the advantages that accrue from having Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy continue a little longer within the restraining folds of diplomatic duty.

Delays Announcement

Now a week ago last Friday President Roosevelt informed the correspondents, in announcing the intriguing mission to London of Harry Hopkins, that he would send the name of next United States Ambassador to Britain to the Senate the following week. That week passed and the President couldn't get around to it. Yesterday he indicated that another week would likely pass and that he wouldn't be able to get around to it.

The foregoing explanations of what might keep Mr. Roosevelt from naming right now the name he has decided upon are accepted in Washington as compassing the area of probabilities and no one appears to think that the first two elements of delay would hold things up as much as they have.

That leaves the final explanation, which has a good deal of circumstantial support here and which is reflected in the apparently aloof relations between Mr. Kennedy and the White House ever since President Roosevelt began to put real drive behind his program of all-out aid to Britain.

Kennedy's Role

Of course Mr. Kennedy is not doing any serious "ambassadoring" either in New York or Palm Beach, but still the President has not accepted his resignation. The superficial excuse for this is that it would leave the post vacant before his successor could be appointed. But Ambassador William C. Bullitt was allowed to resign before Admiral William D. Leahy was named to Vichy.

The conclusion that is reached, therefore, is that as long as Mr. Kennedy retains his official position, there are diplomatic inhibitions which restrain him from starting a nation-wide crusade to oppose the main war-emergency policies of the President for whom he sought a third term. And thus Mr. Roosevelt seems to be taking his own time, indeed, about lifting the mantle of official discretion from Mr. Kennedy's shoulders.

'. . . To the Best of My Ability . . .'

By a Staff Photographer

State Officials Take Oath of Office

Governor Saltonstall swears in four new State officers at his office in the State House, Boston. Left to right: Governor Saltonstall; Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth; William E. Hurley, State Treasurer; Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, and Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

Lithuanian Ex-President En Route to America

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 15 (AP)—Antanas Smetona, President of the Lithuanian Republic before it became part of Soviet Russia, arrived here last night en route to the United States.

[Mr. Smetona received a United States diplomatic visa in Berlin in September.]

Hard Victory for Lend-Lease Bill Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Congressional events are crystalizing in a fashion indicating ultimate victory for the lend-lease bill but it will have hard sledding in spots and one of these may be the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Seats in this powerful 23-man committee are filled through seniority, and the isolationist sentiment, particularly on the Republican side, is strong, while on the Democratic side isolationist leader Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri is a member. There are two vacancies. Advance polls indicate an amended bill will be reported out from Committee, but the margin may be narrow. A tentative line-up indicates 10 or 12 for the bill, 8 or 9 votes against it, and 4 or 5 in doubt.

The expected line-up follows:

Favoring bill, if modified (10):
- Walter F. George (D) of Ga., chairman.
- Pat Harrison (D) of Miss.
- Robert F. Wagner (D) of N. Y.
- Tom Connally (D) of Texas.
- Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah.
- James E. Murray (D) of Mont.
- Claude Pepper (D) of Fla.
- Theodore F. Green (D) of R. I.
- Alben W. Barkley (D) of Ky.
- Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pa.

Probably opposed (7):
- Hiram W. Johnson (R) of Calif.
- Arthur Capper (R) of Kan.
- Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Mich.
- Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minn.
- Gerald P. Nye (R) of N. D.
- Bennett C. Clark (D) of Mo.
- Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wis.

In addition, Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana and Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine will probably oppose the bill unless it is re-written.

Some Other Considerations

On the uncertain side are two Democrats who have given no indication of what they will do: Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina and Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, and in addition there are two Democratic vacancies on the Committee. It is likely that these will go to Administration supporters, who will give the bill a safe committee majority.

Most likely selections are Senator Joseph F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, astute Democratic lieutenant, and Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, who is understood to favor the bill with amendments.

Summing it up, the bill seems fairly sure of a majority as the membership stands, with an expected addition of strength in the filling of the two vacancies, and the possible support of Senator Reynolds and Gillette and some of the Republicans.

The same tendency to a party division which finally caused Wendell L. Willkie to break his silence and formally come out for the bill to counter-balance isolationist Republican leaders is visible in this committee. Practically all Republicans are critical of the bill as drafted.

Easier Course in House

The lend-lease bill is expected to have easier going in the House than in the Senate, but even in the Senate the opposition is a minority, which, however, is ably led and highly articulate. Of 28 Republican Senators, party leaders believe the bill can count on a minimum of 10 votes, depending on the amendments adopted. There is less isolationist sentiment proportionately outside of the Committee than in it.

Debate may be protracted and the usual discussion of a filibuster is now heard. But isolationist Senator Clark yesterday said he had no objection to simultaneous hearings in the Senate Committee along with those in the House, indicating willingness to co-operate in getting action.

Geographical divisions are playing their part. Southern Senators almost unanimously support the bill; the traditional center of isolationism in the Midwest and West will be a focus of opposition. The two Massachusetts Senators, Henry Cabot Lodge (R) and David I. Walsh (D) will oppose it.

Isolationists are gunning for Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and will attempt to prove that Britain does not need American financial help. It is understood Secretary Morgenthau will place before them abstracts of financial discussions with British leaders showing depletion of British credits in the new world.

'War Propaganda' Charge Is Denied By Film Industry

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Answering the charge of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana of "propaganda for war" in the motion picture industry, A. J. Richard, Editor of Paramount News, said yesterday in a letter to the Senator that he was "unaware of the existence of any such propaganda on the part of the motion picture industry and am confident that no such purpose exists."

"Speaking for our own newsreel," Mr. Richard said, "I stand on our record. Paramount News has consistently presented and will continue to present both sides of all controversial topics vital to the interest of the American people. May I remind you of our treatment of the Supreme Court controversy of two years ago, in which you were featured in our screen reporting? This is but one example, characteristic of our policy."

Answering Senator Wheeler's inquiry as to whether his reply to President Roosevelt's recent fireside chat would be carried in the newsreels, Mr. Richard said, "we do not plan to release your recent answer to the President's broadcast to which you refer, as we have already released more recent utterances of yours on the same subject."

Asserting that "our editorial policy is not influenced by pressure of any kind from any source whatsoever," Mr. Richard concluded: "May I assure you that our attitude remains one of impartial fairness and continued unbiased service to our audiences, who, as thinking Americans, have given us their indorsement for our fair treatment of the nation's news."

Ex-Senator Burke Is Republican Now

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15 (AP)—Former Senator Edward R. Burke changed his political registration from Democratic to Republican yesterday on his return from Washington to resume his private law practice.

Mr. Burke, long a New Deal foe, said the change was one way to register disapproval of President Roosevelt's "lease-lend" plan for aid to Britain, which he added would vest the powers of Congress in one man.

Mr. Burke opposed a third term and supported Wendell Willkie during the Presidential campaign. He was defeated in the Senatorial primary and was succeeded by Hugh Butler, Omaha Republican.

Posting the Defense Message

TO ALL DEFENSE WORKERS . . .

The President of the United States said:

"I APPEAL . . .

"to the owners of plants
"to the managers
"to the workers
"to our own Government employees

"to put every ounce of effort into producing these munitions swiftly and without stint. And with this appeal I give you the pledge that all of us who are officers of your Government will devote ourselves to the same whole-hearted extent to the great task which lies ahead.

"We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war."

* * *

Let's get squarely behind our President's appeal.

* *

Let's work together building that "GREAT ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY" in record time.

*

Increase PRODUCTION! - That's our No. 1 job!

Let's go!

Wide World

'Signs of the Times' for Factory Workers

A copy of one of the defense posters, bearing a message from the President, which will be distributed by the Defense Commission to all factories working on national defense contracts.

U. S. Demands Reopening Of Five Strike-Closed Plants

By the Associated Press

The Government stepped into a labor dispute involving a defense industry yesterday and demanded that strike-closed plants in Ohio and Michigan be reopened.

Elsewhere on the labor front accusations "labor profiteering" and "hiding behind national defense" were exchanged by a labor leader and an airplane company; and it was learned that the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Steel Workers Union would ask three big steel companies for wage increases.

The Government's position in the Ohio and Michigan strikes, involving five units and about 3,500 employees of the Eaton Manufacturing Company, was stated by James F. Dewey, a Labor Department conciliator. Mr. Dewey said in Detroit that he would insist as a "defense measure" that the plants be reopened and that differences be adjusted after the plants were running.

Mr. Dewey added that this was the first time such a "drastic step" had been taken by the Government under the defense program.

Enforcement Questioned

In Washington, John Owens, C. I. O. adviser attached to the Defense Commission, said that Mr. Dewey's "recommendation" had the approval of the Commission and the U. S. Conciliation Service, but that the Government had no power to enforce it.

The Eaton Company supplies parts to factories making automobiles and airplane engines. Mr. Owens said that should the strike continue, automobile factories employing approximately 30,000 workers might be shut down.

The word exchange between the labor leader and an airplane firm occurred in San Diego, Calif., after the Ryan Aeronautical Company and the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers Union had broken off contract negotiations and the union was considering a strike vote.

The company issued a statement saying that the "C. I. O. by its tactics aparently is attempting direct labor profiteering." This was in reply to an assertion by Richard T. Frankensteen, C. I. O. negotiator, that the company was "hiding behind and raising the false cry of national defense."

The union has asked an increase from 50 to 75 cents in the minimum hourly wage.

Informal Talk Scheduled

The word that the C. I. O. steel unions would demand higher pay came from informed sources in Pittsburgh who said that "friendly, informal discussion" would be held next week by Philip Murray, C. I. O. Chairman, and representatives of steel companies.

Other labor developments of the day:

Officials of the C. I. O.-U. A. W. said in Detroit that the union would seek blanket wage increases for more than 160,000 employees of General Motors Corporation in 68 plants. Contract negotiations are scheduled for next month.

In Baltimore, E. L. Howard, representative of the C. I. O.-U. A. W. aircraft division, said he had asked the Glenn L. Martin Company for a conference "to present certain grievances."

In Chicago a Federal labor conciliator conferred with officials of the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Union, which has threatened strikes in six plants of the International Harvester Company.

At New Castle, Ind., the Chrysler Corporation's local plant was closed by a strike of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers after failure to settle a dispute over whether workers should be paid while on their lunch hour. The plant, employing about 3,500 men, makes many of the parts for the Chrysler cars. Company officials said negotiations were continuing. A new contract was signed last Dec. 10.

Aid for Britain Gets Trade And Bank Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The position of eastern leaders of finance and industry on the Administration-sponsored lend-lease bill was made clear here today following announcement by Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, one of the world's largest financial institutions, and Maj. Gen. James C. Harbord, U. S. A., retired, head of the Radio Corporation of America, that they were for the measure.

Mr. Aldrich's announcement was made before the annual meeting of the stockholders of his bank and that of General Harbord in a telegram to Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives from St. Petersburg, Fla.

Inquiry today revealed that the announcements by Mr. Aldrich and General Harbord represent the consensus in highest financial, business, and industrial quarters in New York, which are today strongly lined up in support of the bill with modifications that may be characterized as minor. Chief of these would be the limitation of the authority granted the President by the bill to two years.

Mr. Aldrich, digressing from his prepared address at the annual meeting of the stockholders of his bank, declared he had "due appreciation" of the danger inherent in any such sweeping grant of power to the President as was contained in the lend-lease bill. However, it was his "considered judgment," he added, "that this measure should receive overwhelming support in Congress and throughout the country."

"This is not a time for partisanship or for delay beyond that reasonable period for impartial debate necessary to insure the specific provisions of the bill are well designed to accomplish its major purpose," he continued, adding:

"I believe that the Administration should be promptly entrusted with full power to act, but I concur with the suggestions which have already been made that this grant of power be temporary and that its duration be limited to not more than two years."

Mr. Aldrich's statement and the stand in line with it taken by the heads of many of the biggest financial and industrial groups here was seen as showing how the lend-lease bill and Administration foreign policy have cut across party lines.

Mr. Aldrich's stand is not going without challenge, however, as was shown by the reaction of some of the Chase stockholders to his statement. It came as a surprise to many of them and there were protests from a few. One woman stockholder bolted the meeting after asking Mr. Aldrich:

"Have you gone over to the New Deal?"

The board's chairman's reply was that it was the only policy a great bank like the Chase National could pursue.

The Chase National has no German loans, Mr. Aldrich said, its chief foreign holdings being those of Canada and Cuba, with some British securities, as required by law in England. He placed his bank's holdings of United States government obligations at the end of 1940 at $1,098,108,000.

General Harbord, in his message to Representative Bloom, made public at the offices of the Radio Corporation of America today, declared he believed Britain stood between this country and "a deadly war from the Axis Powers." He said he believed Britain could hold out if sure of the aid the United States could give it, "and then win through to victory."

Testing of Munitions For British Proposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Hundreds of the British Army's experts would be relieved for duty in England, authorities predicted yesterday, if the United States takes over the work of testing the munitions leased or lent to embattled "democracies."

They said the proposal, part of the Administration's lease-lend bill, would make the War Department's vast proving ground at Aberdeen, Md., and another projected one near Madison, Ind., available for testing guns, tanks and other weapons consigned to the British.

There was some speculation that the provision, if passed by Congress, would result in Great Britain abandoning the idea of establishing a proving ground of her own in this country. In any event, officials said, it would relieve the British of the necessity of sending men to supervise the tests.

Record Number Of Sheep on Feed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported yesterday that the number of sheep and lambs on feed Jan. 1 this year was the largest on record—6,224,000 head.

The number on feed a year ago was estimated at 5,856,000 head; two years ago, 5,823,000 head.

Most of the increase was in the corn belt The estimated number in the 11 corn belt States this year was 3,447,000 head, an increase of about 9 per cent. The largest increases were in Iowa and Kansas.

The number on feed in western States, including North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Texas, was estimated at 2,723,000, an increase of about 3 per cent.

Loan-Lease Debate Stirs Bitter Words on Both Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The heated exchange of words between President Roosevelt and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana discloses above all else the depth of feeling and conviction which has been stirred by the issues involved in the loan-lease bill and forecasts the nature of the senatorial debate to come.

The emotion with which this controversy is charged will soon pass, but through this show of heat and anger by the leading opponent and the leading advocate of all-out aid to the democracies can be seen the great gulf that is fixed between the extreme isolationists and the President.

It is true to the record to state that the use of extravagant epithet and attack on personal motives did not come first from the White House. It was in a national radiocast last Sunday night that Senator Wheeler, who has taken the leadership of the isolationist fight in opposing the aid-to-Britain bill in toto described this legislation as "the New Deal's Triple A foreign policy under which it would plow under every fourth American boy."

"Foreign AAA Policy"

Since the New Deal's domestic AAA policy provided for the plowing under of every fourth row of cotton to avoid a surplus of that commodity, Senator Wheeler was, in effect, saying that President Roosevelt was advocating a foreign policy providing for the destruction of one-fourth of the people in order to avoid a surplus of American youth.

Most observers, most correspondents, most partisans on either side of the lend-lease bill issue passed over this harsh and extreme statement as a type of debating extravagance which is quickly and widely discounted by the public.

President Is Bitter

But President Roosevelt did not choose to so regard it and at his Tuesday afternoon press conference he made his own opportunity to say exactly what he thought. After replying briefly to a routine question about a minor phase of the lend-lease bill he went right on without stopping:

"And that is no answer to those who talk about plowing under every fourth American child, which I regard as the most untruthful, as the most dastardly, unpatriotic thing that has ever been said."

And as the reporters almost dropped their pencils in their astonishment at the President's bitter and blunt retort, he continued:

"Quote me on that. That really is the rottenest thing that has been said in public life in my generation."

In response to questioning the President had been discussing the fact that nearly everybody has described the lend-lease measure as a "blank check." He remarked that any bill capable of achieving the desired objectives would be so labeled. Then he went right on under his own steam to deliver his castigation, apparently not against Senator Wheeler but against the use of arguments of the kind Senator Wheeler had employed. President Roosevelt said that several persons had made statements like the one he referred to and he did not mention Senator Wheeler's name.

But the Montana isolationist did not think the President was referring to anyone else and he made it clear in his reply that the words he had used Sunday had by no means slipped out accidentally in the heat of controversy.

Wheeler's Reply

"Apparently the President lost his temper," Senator Wheeler said when informed of the incident at the White House press conference and then added:

"I sincerely hope that my statement will prove to be untrue and that no American boys will be plowed under because of the administration's war-minded foreign policy.

"I can think of nothing more unpatriotic than to try to fan the passions of the people of this country to the point that they will accept a program that will send American boys to be killed upon foreign battlefields.

"I am not unmindful that the President has said no American boys will be sent abroad, but I submit to the American people that every speech the President has made since election has taken this country one more step closer to the present foreign war. I hope his utterances will not intimidate the people from expressing their opinions."

This exchange between President Roosevelt and Senator Wheeler casts its shadow ahead. Senator Wheeler's vitriolic Sunday radiocast was something of a dress rehearsal of what is to be expected when the debate reaches the floor of the Senate and evidently the President decided to tell the country right at the beginning what he thinks of this kind of attack.

Willkie Accepts House Bid To Stress Aid-Britain View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Wendell L. Willkie will dramatize further his all-aid-to-Britain stand on the Washington Administration's lend-lease bill in testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, following an invitation to extend his views before this body by its New York member, Representative Hamilton Fish.

In immediate reply, Mr. Willkie said his only uncertainty was the date, pending completion of arrangements for his forthcoming trip to visit Britain to get the international atmosphere" in the world emergency.

At his headquarters Mr. Willkie was said to be undisturbed by the intra-party repercussion that has followed on his anti-isolationist pronouncement which is contraposed to the attitude of the Republican leadership in Congress. He is not concerned in any factional dispute for control of the machinery of the Party of which he is nominal head, it was stressed, but deeply impressed by the jeopardy he sees to democratic existence here in a Nazi victory in Europe.

Telegrams Indorse Stand

Hundreds of telegrams commending his aid-to-Britain support, which would modify only the all-out grant of power to the President, have poured in, it was learned. These were supplemented Jan. 14 by a statement from William Allen White, retired chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, asserting that, in standing with the President on the issue, Mr. Willkie had "again revealed his statesmanship," and that the reservations he urges "may not be opposed by the President if he wished to avoid a violent quarrel with Congress, and also if he does not stand in that quarrel as a seeker for power for the sake of power."

"Mr. Willkie is not the leader of Congress, but he is the leader of 20,000,000 Republicans, and both the President and the congressional leaders must reckon with Willkie," the White statement says. "He has taken a position to which he can summon his Party."

Mr. Willkie's trip to England was "greatly serving his country," Mr. White held, as "making it plain that the only way to keep out of the war is for us to help Great Britain win it."

Menace to Standards

While the airing of his views before the congressional committee is seen as likely to bring him into still further conflict with other Republican spokesmen, Mr. Willkie was reported to have voiced to visitors his unalterable conviction that American standards of living would not be able to survive the world trade competition that would follow on a Nazi victory.

Prohibitive restraints then would be imposed upon American private enterprise that would seriously menace the American way of life, he believes, and it is this threat to our economic and social institutions, rather than actual armed invasion of the United States, that has impelled his aid-Britain activity.

While in England, where his American companions will be John Cowles, President of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, and Landon K. Thorne, New York banker, Mr. Willkie wants to get insight into the European economic pattern of the future as now envisaged by British statesmen, industrialists, and average citizens. The trip is entirely his own projection, his headquarters reiterated, conceived on his own impulse, and solely for personal enlightenment.

Support President, Gannett Urges U. S.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, former aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination, declared last night that "to all intents and purposes we are in the war now," and urged support for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., owner of several newspapers and often a critic of the Administration, made the remarks in an address to the Committee of One Hundred.

"Although I opposed Mr. Roosevelt and still do," Mr. Gannett said, "I take my hat off to him for the way in which he has handled the job and I hope we all will get behind him and support him."

Mr. Gannett said he was "gravely concerned" over the situation.

"To all intents and purposes we are in the war now," he asserted, "although no war has been declared and probably won't be.

"What I fear most of all is not the huge governmental debt we're building up and not the lives that will be lost; I am concerned over the possibility that this will mean the end of our present form of government."

Senator Sheppard Files Usual Dry Amendment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas followed his custom Jan. 14 by introducing in the Senate a proposed Constitutional amendment to restore prohibition on liquor. Senator Sheppard announced he would speak in the Senate Jan. 16 on the question as he has each year for many years.

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Washington Sideglances

President gently chides his wife in talk to Women's Press Club, but she stages snappy 'comeback'— It is purely coincidental that the lend-lease bill to aid Britain is numbered HR1776.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Appreciative President: Even the President chided Mrs. Roosevelt a little for her disappointment at the sparseness of Republican applause when he delivered his annual address to Congress last week.

At the close of an off-the-record speech to the Women's National Press Club he presented the Club with an aluminum donkey because, he said, he had noted that applause had come from all parts of the dining hall, from Democrats and Republicans alike.

No alarmist: But Mrs. Roosevelt was as quick on the "comeback" as her husband. Requested by the Club to present him with an alarm clock to help him hold press conferences more promptly, she remarked: "There have been so many alarms at the White House, it hardly seems necessary to add another."

"Spirit of '76": House of Representatives attaches say it is "purely coincidental that President Roosevelt's lease-loan bill has become HR 1776.

The bill that reached the Clerk's office just before it was numbered 1775, so the aid-to-Britain measure was assigned 1776. No one had suggested that it be given that significant number.

And pen, too: Incidentally, opponents of the aid bill are commenting that if the President asked for a "blank check" during the depression emergency, what he's requesting now is a "blank check book."

"They laughed when I began—": At the opening session of Mrs. Hugh Butler's speaking class for congressional wives the other day, Mrs. John R. Murdock, wife of an Arizona Congressman, confided that her illustrated nonpolitical talk on "Historic Washington" had melted the prejudices of many of her husband's constituents who had been ready to oust him for his vote against the bill to deport Harry Bridges.

Mrs. Karl M. Lecompte of Iowa confessed that women out her way were more interested in a description of the White House kitchens, which she and other Congressmen's wives toured last year.

Saw London Fire Fighters at Work

International

New York Trio Learned Lessons in New Technique

Battalion Chief Daniel Deasy, Fireman George Scott, and Battalion Chief Frederick Wedemeyer (left to right) shown as they arrived from England, via Lisbon, aboard the Atlantic Clipper. Mr. Deasy said the London fire force has been expanded from the normal 2,000 to 30,000. He said he was particularly impressed with the manner in which women entered flaming buildings, in danger of momentary collapse, to search for victims. Simultaneously with the disembarking of the firemen, Fire Commissioner John J. McElligott disclosed that he had been busy for two years drawing up plans for protection of American cities under war conditions.

Navy Using Outmoded Anti-Aircraft Guns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Navy asked Congress today for authority to build 400 small vessels, including sub chasers, mine sweepers and torpedo boats, and asked also for extra facilities to construct them.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The Navy Department revealed today that it was being forced to equip its combatant vessels with outmoded types of antiaircraft guns as the House Naval Affairs Committee unanimously reported a bill authorizing the Navy to spend $300,000,000 on ship-board anti-aircraft defense improvements.

Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, said that the use of old anti-aircraft guns was a stop-gap measure and that the guns would be replaced as soon as deliveries were made on the Navy's huge ordnance orders.

Have Two Uses

In explaining the use to which the $300,000,000 would be put, Rear Admiral Samuel Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, told the Committee that the Navy plans to install antiaircraft batteries on 58 of its ships above the destroyer class.

This program, which would probably take about five years to complete under normal peacetime conditions will concentrate primarily on the installation of 1.1-inch "pom-pom" batteries and 5-inch 38. cailber guns.

The 5-inch 38-caliber guns can be used both for firing on aircraft and for use on the surface in shelling light ships and merchantmen. It has an effective altitude of some 41,000 feet, while its range at surface level is much greater.

When the 58 ships are reconditioned, the Navy will start the reconditioning of destroyers, for which more money will be needed. In addition to this $300,000,000 supplemental appropriation being requested, the Navy has included $128,000,000 for this purpose in the regular 1942 budget. It received $8,360,000 for it in the 1941 budget.

Deliveries in March

Admiral Furlong said the Navy expected to get substantial deliveries of 1.1 inch guns beginning in March. He also told the Committee that the Navy was working in close co-operation with the British on the question of ordnance procurement. He explained that while the Navy was building no guns for Britain, it was turning over gun designs to the British and was telling them where they could get them made. He said the British were buying large numbers of .3-inch guns with which to arm merchantmen.

Having unanimously reported this $300,000,000 bill, the Committee turned to consideration of another bill authorizing the Navy to spend $315,000,000 for "essential equipment and facilities at either private or Naval establishments for building or equipping any complete Naval vessel," and $194,000,000 for "essential equipment and facilities for the manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions and armor at either private or Naval establishments."

Clergy's Attitude Toward Ill Branded Christian 'Travesty'

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 (AP)—The casual visit of the clergyman to the sick room is only a "spiritual pink pill," a number of religious leaders agreed today.

"Some of us think that it is such a horrible travesty on the relationship of Christianity and medicine that we would rather not have it done at all," declared the Rev. Seward Hiltner of the Federal Council of Churches' Department of Religion and Health.

He was one of several speakers yesterday at a seminar during the National Christian Mission, whose week-long sessions are being conducted by 30 outstanding churchmen.

"Some ministers," he asserted, "are in the hospitals merely as visitors. They do not go over cases with the doctors. They walk in, say a prayer and walk out. . . . We want ministers to work hand in hand with the doctors. More doctors would be interested if we did that."

Seminar participants agreed that their part in healing should be aiding relief of mental distress.

The Rev. Robert Morris, director of clinical work relating to healing and religion at Pennsylvania Hospital, said it had become increasingly evident to him and to physicians that many organic failures are attributable to periods of strain or stress in family and vocational life.

"The person who becomes ill most quickly and whose illness lasts the longest frequently is that person whose expenditure of energy is not outgoing, but who pushes his mental feeling down into his anatomy, causing organic disruption.

"It has been found that frequently married women fall victims to asthma or hives, which physicians are beginning to believe may be due to certain maladjustments or tribulations of newly married life. A man may develop stomach ulcers from losing his job. I believe conditions like this constitute an important problem for the church."

Army Tests 'Blitzkrieg' Motor Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Under direct orders from the War Department and with high Army officials on hand for observation, commercial motor carriers recently accomplished without a hitch the first complete highway movement of troops as a combat unit.

Kept secret until after the movement was completed, the transfer of the troops—men, baggage and fighting equipment—was disclosed by the Quartermaster General.

Significance of the movement lies in the fact that the War Department presented it to the bus and truck operators as a "tactical problem" to determine the feasibility of motor transportation of complete combat units. Results of the "experiment," it is believed, will help to determine the part commercial highway carriers will play in defense.

The movement took place in Arkansas. The entire 153d Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, was transported over highways from 15 different points in the State to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, eight miles northwest of Little Rock. About 1,900 officers and men, the peace-time strength of the regiment, were involved. The Quartermaster General's office, as well as Col. H. L. McAllister, regimental commander, plan to make a detailed check of the movement to determine its efficiency and the comfort afforded to the troops.

Although smaller bodies of troops and their equipment have been moved in the past by bus and truck, they have not moved together as a complete fighting unit. In the Arkansas case, however, men and impedimenta moved as one for the first time, arriving at their destination ready to go into action.

Each convoy from the 15 points was in charge of the unit commander. The convoys were headed by buses, followed by the trucks. Bringing up the rear were Army vehicles.

Fifty-six buses and 21 trucks completed the job on schedule. Shortest haul was six miles—from North Little Rock to the camp, and the longest was from Blytheville, 221 miles. Actual weight of baggage and military equipment hauled by the trucks was about 146 tons.

The freight problem was submitted to American Trucking Associations, Inc., several weeks prior to the movement. The trucking officials checked all roads over which the trucks would move to determine clearances, bridge and road weight capacities, pavement conditions, etc.

Colonel McAllister, who was on hand to observe the movement, said it was accomplished without difficulties.

"We have facilities for transporting only a few of the units of our regiment," he said. "We have realized for some time that some method must be devised to move widely separated units to a center in much shorter time than we have been able to do so in the past. This may be the solution. Use of trucks and buses eliminates delays that are unavoidable in railroad transportation."

Paris Embassy Aides Reach N. Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Three American Embassy staff members whose recall from Paris had been demanded by the German Government on charges they aided a British officer to escape the occupied zone, returned to the United States today, but declined to discuss the event.

"I'm sorry, but I can't talk," said Mr. Elizabeth R. Deegan, former Embassy receptionist, who had been held by the Germans for a week in Paris. She was taken in custody Dec. 5.

With Cecil M. P. Cross, First Secretary, and Leigh Hunt, Embassy trade attache, Mrs. Deegan arrived aboard the Atlantic Clipper from Lisbon, Portugal.

Mr. Cross declined to discuss the European situation because "things are so complicated," and added, "I might say the wrong thing and you might misinterpret it, or you might make an error and then I'd be in bad."

Asked whether Mrs. Deegan was "held by the Nazis or wasn't she?" Mr. Cross smiled and replied, "I understand your State Department said so and they are usually accurate." He said the food situation in France was "bad," but that he was "not at liberty to discuss it."

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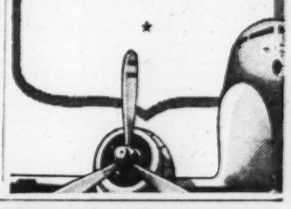

Hull Charges Aggressors Violate All Neutral Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, following the reading of his statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today, indicting the aggressor nations for international law breaking, devoted more than 90 minutes to expanding his views on the lend-lease bill under a barrage of questions from Committee members. He picked up once more after lunch.

The aggressors, he told Representative Luther Johnson (D) of Texas, have violated "every right of neutral nations." Asked if he regarded the pending bill as "absolutely necessary for defense" he replied:

"I have been unwillingly driven to the conclusion to which you refer."

Effect on Johnson Bill

Mr. Hull quoted from a memorandum discussing the effect of the pending bill on other laws. He said the Johnson Act would not be affected, but that the neutrality act of 1938 would be superseded in several provisions, mentioning among others the authority to allow the outfitting and arming of warships in American ports.

Germany's program is a "world movement of conquest," he said.

"Only the law of self-defense can be invoked from any practical viewpoint," he told another questioner. The best policy, he said, is "not merely to wait for the invader to cross boundaries but if and when we see another country resisting some movement we should certainly not command the disrespect of the invader by aiding those who are right in line between us and the invader, and resisting to the utmost."

He told the committee that were Britain defeated "Germany could easily cross the Atlantic" unless the United States were prepared to "do what Britain is doing now."

"Isn't it a fact," demanded Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, "that our Navy is six times greater than the German navy? What would we be doing if it tried to come across?"

"Any power that got control of the seas," said Mr. Hull, "on a movement of world conquest, lacking 40 per cent of enough to eat, and 60 per cent of raw materials, would attack."

"Do you favor having American ships break the blockade either of Germany or England?" demanded Representative George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts.

"I haven't heard the matter discussed," said Mr. Hull.

Mr. Tinkham clashed with Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York and Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas when he asked permission to make a statement. Mr. Bloom explained he had refused like requests of others. Mr. Hull intervened to say he had plenty of time and had no objection to Mr. Tinkham's talking "20 minutes or 30 minutes."

"Does the bill mean that we have abandoned all neutrality?" asked Mr. Tinkham.

Self-Preservation

Mr. Hull replied that the United States had failed to uphold international law by agreement and that the law "of self-preservation has begun to assert itself."

"We are keeping it alive, but the aggressor nations have abandoned it," Mr. Hull said.

"Do you not believe this bill confers more power on the President than ever before in history, exceeding even Woodrow Wilson's war powers?"

"Oh, when you go back to the Civil War you will find there was somebody talking just as you are now," said Mr. Hull.

"If Russia were attacked, would we be called upon to render it aid, as a free nation?" asked Mr. Tinkham.

"That is so theoretical. I don't think it's any use to discuss it; the question is whether it would need help, or accept help."

Question of Man Power

Mr. Tinkham asked if the bill would not necessarily be followed by granting aid of "man power."

Mr. Hull said he had not heard that matter discussed, that the bill specifically proposes certain forms of aid to Britain and does not include man power.

To another intimation of possible danger Mr. Hull said, "I've already stated that it would be safer to increase our aid to Britain than if we sat down like a piece of statuary and waited till the invader reached our shores."

"Does this bill not run counter to the so-called Hull reciprocal trade agreements?" asked Mr. Tinkham.

"That was an abstraction that I don't think we have to worry about at the present time," said Mr. Hull dryly.

He added a minute later that the President, as well as any ship commander, could "commit an act of war at any time," and that their power to do so was not enhanced under the bill.

Mr. Tinkham charged Mr. Hull was answering questions "evasively."

"Any time these things get to bothering you," said Mr. Hull calmly, "if you will just drop into my office I can give you relief in just a little while."

"If I did I should feel that I was entering a hostile office," retorted Mr. Tinkham.

"I should feel like I was welcoming a long lost and erring friend," smiled Hull.

Mr. Tinkham quoted from a statement of Winston Churchill and asked if it did not indicate a secret American commitment to aid the British.

"The Government is not a party to any secret treaty or alliance of any kind; that is known to every person who cared to go to the trouble of finding out, and I have little doubt that that will continue to be the case," Mr. Hull said.

40-Hour Week Not Work Barrier

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15 (AP)—Col. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Wage-Hour Administrator, denied today that the 40-hour work week hampers defense preparation.

"There is nothing in the law to prevent anyone from working 44, 48, or 60, or any other number of hours so long as he is paid time and a half his regular wage rate for the hours worked over 40," he said in an address prepared for the joint annual convention of the National Sand and Gravel Association and the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association.

"If, in some key positions, we are going to ask the worker to sacrifice some of his leisure time, it is fair to ask the employer to make a corresponding sacrifice in terms of slightly higher labor costs," Mr. Fleming continued.

He proposed that industry "get on with the job" of national defense production "instead of wasting time looking for scapegoats."

"Slave societies do not make fighting men," he added.

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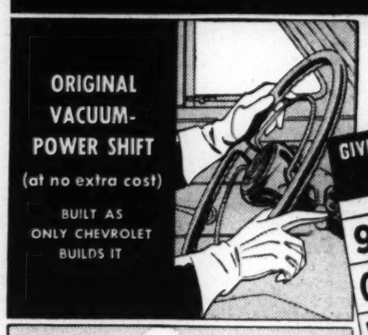

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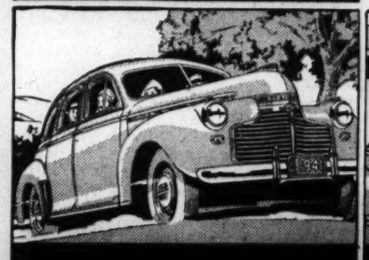

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British Postwar Aim Banishes Poverty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—The Britain of the postwar period "will not tolerate the tragic spectacle of abject poverty nor the scourge of unemployment," declared Mr. Arthur Greenwood, member of the British War Cabinet and head of the postwar Reconstruction Executive. "We shall look forward," he went on, "to developing our educational system and social services and to planning to get rid of the ugliness in our towns as well as replacing hovels by worthy homes."

Mr. Greenwood gave this first hint of what the British Government's peace aims may be in an Empire broadcast, in which he insisted that the present war only gives greater point to the urgent need for reconstruction.

In the international realm he advocated that nations should be left to work out their own salvation so long as they did not flout the law of nations.

In order to carry out this fundamental objective of democracy, opportunities for aggression must be restrained by those nations which stand for orderly progress and against tyranny.

Co-operation and Friendship

"It is only in an atmosphere of assured peace that nations can devote their minds to solution of their own problems and co-operation with fellow states in attacking the common problems which have not yet been fully considered. We must somehow after the war knit the willing nations together in that constructive work which leads to co-operation and friendship."

Britain alone is not responsible for the task of building a new world, he intimated, but he declared that Britain would take its rightful place in the forefront of these efforts.

"The fundamental point of difference between us and Herr Hitler," he went on, "is that we have fought our way out of feudalism toward freedom, whilst he wishes to impose a new feudalism. We now have a developing democratic system, guided by public conscience, which, irrespective of creed or party, has time and again asserted itself against social evils which have impaired a free-working democracy.

By a Staff Artist

Arthur Greenwood

Labor Member in Cabinet outlines Britain's postwar objectives.

"This system is led by the people, within the limitations of their own experience, who derive their powers from the people. . . . What we and our allies have now won by the onward march of man's mind and conscience, through suffering and tribulation, we mean to keep, because they are the warp and woof that civilization which, whatever its defects, holds out hopes for man's spiritual and material progress and the attainment of a wider freedom."

Prejudices Bar Path

All of these tasks, the speaker was careful to emphasize, will not be easily accomplished, since prejudices and interests "would bar the path, shortsigtedness and ignorance would trammel the feet, and deep differences of sincere conviction appear to lead to an impasse."

But he was confident that the British people could be left to solve their own problems.

Mr. Greenwood's statement, while it certainly does not satisfy those in Britain who have long desired more concrete and detailed official statements regarding postwar action, does at least indicate that the Cabinet is giving more careful consideration to this problem and indicates that with all its war problems the Cabinet realizes the strength of public demand on this issue. It must be admitted that hitherto a large majority of the British people readily accepted the Government attitude, "win the war first; plan reconstruction afterward."

But since Britain's role in the war has changed recently from a desperate defense to a quest for an offensive, more and more of the people are realizing that the question of how Germany is going to be beaten on the Continent is closely linked with the peace aims issue.

Better Pattern for Living

It is being more clearly seen that there is no good in waiting for reconstruction plans until after the war if winning the war depends on an uprising of the downtrodden European peoples whose readiness to risk the perils of effective revolt against the Nazis depends in turn on their conviction that Britain can offer them a better pattern for living.

Most of the people in Britain today are so convinced that the old order has gone for ever that they tend to be blind to the possibility that other nations may not yet have reached the same degree of confidence in British intentions after the war.

Mr. Greenwood's statement, which undoubtedly marks but a first step along the road where definite landmarks will soon appear, should therefore be a contribution toward an advance in the direction of securing greater unity, not only between Britain and its allies but also Britain and the United States, regarding planning the postwar world.

Czechs Keep on Fighting for Allies

Wide World

Air Heroes Honored by Former President

Dr. Eduard Beneš is shown pinning the Military Cross of Czechoslovakia on one of his countrymen who is a sergeant in the fighter air squadron which has brought down 36 enemy aircraft over Britain. Both British and Czech airmen were honored by Dr. Beneš at an aerdrome in England.

Czechs Taxed Heavily Under Nazi Rule

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — Germany's economic conquest of Czechoslovakia has cost the Czechs "at least $1,000,000,000" since the "Made-in-Munich" Nazi occupation 22 months ago, according to authoritative information received in diplomatic quarters here.

The reports, compiled by non-Czech sources, state that the Germans also have imposed tribute taxes to assist in financing the Reich's war against Britain. The yield from these was estimated at an additional $100,000,000 annually.

[German troops invaded Czechoslovakia in a blinding snow storm on March 15, 1939, and divided the Republic into the "protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia, and the independent state of Slovakia. At the time the total population was 6,800,000.]

On the heels of the actual military occupation of the "Protectorate, the reports said, an estimated 500,000 Nazis poured in and took over practically all key positions in government, industry, and trade. One account likened the influx to the swarms of "carpet-baggers" who descended upon the Southern States here after the Civil War.

Handsome Profits for Reich

Nazi decrees enforced by these "brownshirt carpet-baggers," the survey stated, have enabled German interests completely to dominate Czech banking, industry, and commerce and reap handsome profits for Germany.

The economic shift of Czechoslovakia's resources from Czech to German ownership has been achieved, according to the report, by these means:

1. The Deutsche Bank and the Dresdener Bank took over Czechoslovakia's two dominant banking institutions, the Bohemian Union and Escompte banks which, in turn, controlled a considerable number of business enterprises.

2. Through "Aryanization" proceedings, similar to those decreed in Germany, all large Jewish-owned industries and companies were acquired, including the Sigmund Pump Works, one of the world's largest manufacturers specializing in poison gas.

3. Using German marks, German promissory notes, and Czech currency "borrowed" from the Czech National Bank or acquired in the previously annexed Sudeten region, German interests "purchased" all or the controlling interest in the Nation's largest plants, factories, and businesses, including Bata, one of the world's greatest shoe factories, and Skoda, one of the world's largest munition plants.

1,500 Planes Taken

4. Movable property, needed or useful to Germany's military plans, valued at approximately 22,000,000,000 crowns (when the crown was worth roughly three cents), was "purchased" with marks or crowns, and transported to Germany. It included a vast amount of military arms, equipment, and supplies gathered for Czechoslovakia's defense, doomed by the Munich conference. There was equipment enough to arm 1,500,000 men, and 1,500 planes.

5. Practically every large concern not "bought" or taken over has a Nazi economic commissar making sure that its activities are conducted in accordance with German policies.

Over and above the normal taxes collected by the "Protectorate" authorities, the report stated, German war taxes have been introduced which brought the Reich an estimated 600,000,000 crowns annually. Since the Customs Union decree has abolished customs barriers an estimated 2,500,000,000 crowns in consumption and turn-over taxes now flow direct to the German Treasury, providing the Reich with 3,000,000,000 crowns (about $100,000,000) annually from Bohemia and Moravia.

businesses, about 5,000 are retail stores. These are receiving first attention.

The stores were first placarded with yellow signs labeling them as Jewish. Lately red signs have appeared, indicating the business designated has been taken over by a commissar, named by the French authorities with the approval of the German occupation authorities, whose function is to see that the business is promptly sold to an "Aryan" purchaser.

So far as possible the commissar picks a purchaser of the same nationality as the Jewish owner, thus permitting foreign-owned businesses to remain in the same foreign hands.

In response to questions, German officials said American business concerns owned by Jews are to be treated the same as all others.

The present anti-Jewish measures are only for Occupied France, but it is expected that the Vichy Government will enact laws affecting the Jews of the entire country. Officials said there was no confiscation of Jewish private property.

Jews are not immediately excluded from their property, but must leave when the sale is made and the money transferred. German authorities retain the right to declare a sale void if they feel there has been an attempt made to circumvent regulations.

Jews are still permitted to work in Aryan business houses. What will finally be done with them is "a later care," an official said. German race laws have not yet been applied to French Jews and the main test is the French law under which confession of faith is the most important indication of faith.

Laval 'Comeback' Forecast

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (AP) —The return of Pierre Laval to the Vichy Cabinet within the next few weeks was reported "extremely likely" in diplomatic advices from the Capital of Unoccupied France.

Informed sources at Vichy were quoted as saying that M. Laval, former Vice-Premier and successor-designate to Chief of State Marshal Pétain, might get a relatively minor Cabinet post in a Government shakeup expected soon—possibly this week end.

It was said that he might gradually return to his post as negotiator with the Germans but that it was "most unlikely" he would regain his former power as Vice-Premier.

M. Laval was dismissed from the Government Dec. 13.

Change in France

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Information Minister Alfred Duff Cooper told a radio audience last night that the spirit of France is "alive today and growing in vigor."

Britain, he said, has evidence that sympathy for its cause is "growing with remarkable rapidity" in France.

That sentiment, he added, "not unnaturally" is growing faster in Occupied France "where the hateful presence of the Germans reminds the people day by day of what they have lost and what is their one hope of regaining it."

The French people, Mr. Duff Cooper said, were "exhausted and stunned" last June and the war "seemed to them as though it were over."

But, he asserted, that no longer is the French people's mood.

"For months now they have been contemplating, at first with astonishment, then with dawning, and now with increasing confidence, the great fight the British have put up, the indomitable resistance against which the might of German aggression gradually has been exhausting itself," he said.

Islands Plan Aid

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 15 (CP Cable) — Free French headquarters here have announced plans to form a well-equipped military force of 3,000 Free Frenchmen in New Caledonia and Tahiti to carry on the war against Germany and Italy.

Free French authorities here also will arrange transportation to London for Frenchmen desiring to join the Free French Navy operating from Great Britain.

New Caledonia and Tahiti are French islands in the South Pacific. Both have declared allegiance to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Italian Chaplains Told to 'Work And Pray' for Victory

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 15 (AP)—Monsignor Angelo Bartolomasi, press chaplain for Italy, was quoted by the Vatican News Service yesterday as appealing to Italian chaplains to "pray and work" for victory, which "must be won at any cost."

This slogan of "pray and work" pointed "the way to victory," he was quoted as saying, with the declaration it was formulated in a period of "permeation and elaboration of three forces and elements of the new civilization: Christian, Roman and German."

The message added that the war must be won for "a better European or rather world balance, for more honest and sincere co-ordination of nations, for better division of wealth and social production and for a better understanding and realization of the ethical and social principles of the gospels."

Monsignor Bartolomasi was quoted as saying that the chaplains had proved themselves "worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the fatherland, the Fascist Government, military commanders, and soldiers and their families."

Danish Electric Lorries Offset Lack of Benzine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — A factory for the manufacture of one-ton electrically driven lorries has been opened in Copenhagen. It is a case of "necessity being the mother of invention" for the lack of benzine for fuel has made it necessary to revert to other means.

The new lorry will be able to travel a distance of 50 miles at a speed of 27 miles per hour. The chassis of the lorry has been constructed so as to give the four wheels equal weight to carry. The tires are the same as those used on private cars.

German Army of Occupation In France Reported Cut 75 P. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Germany's army of occupation in the Northern zone of occupied France has been reduced from an estimated 600,000 troops to not more than 150,000 officers and men, according to Roy Porter, Associated Press correspondent who has returned to New York after six months observation of the German occupational forces.

Mr. Porter pointed out that no official figures had been given out on the number of troops brought in with the German occupation forces, but said that a German military source had estimated the number to be about 600,000.

The present army of occupation does not, however, include many thousands of German troops in the military zone along the English Channel ports and the French-Belgian frontier, Mr. Porter explained, adding that the latter troops were mostly air force and combat troops engaged in operations against the British Isles.

Under Special Control

All these occupation troops are under the direct control of the Wehrmacht—the German national defense forces—as distinguished from the National Socialist Party organization. They are soldiers and disciplined like soldiers. They are under orders to wear their uniforms at all times so that there can be no mistake about their identity.

One of the major French complaints against the Germans is the buying they have done in French shops with their "occupation marks." This money, distributed by a Reichsbank office in Paris, is the official currency with which the occupation forces are paid. It is stabilized at the rate of one mark to 20 francs, but has little real value because the Bank of France will have to retire it all when a peace treaty finally is signed.

The Germans, in the first months of the occupation, bought such large quantities of cloth, shoes, silk stockings, shirts, socks, underwear, perfume, candy, jewelry and other articles that the military was forced to limit the weight of packages which could be sent or taken to Germany. Since then, the buying has declined, but there are empty shelves in many stores.

Many Frenchmen of Paris, however, would say of the attitude of the German occupation forces, that it was "very correct."

Behave Like Gentlemen

What he means is that the individual German officer or soldier, obeying strict orders, has been conducting himself politely and courteously.

He doesn't shove women and children out of his way off the sidewalk. He doesn't order the best table in a restaurant vacated because he and his secretary want to sit there. He doesn't smoke in the subway any more, since the company put up the "Rauchen Verboten" signs.

If he is an officer, he often takes his foreign friends in his car if they have neither an automobile nor gasoline. He has, on certain occasions, helped out his French acquaintances by "lending" them meat or butter tickets from his more than adequate food coupons.

Outside of the fact that he has been ordered to behave himself and try to make the French like him, he does this because he likes Paris.

The French have been slow to react to this correctness. They see an obvious German attempt to win them over.

That Shooting Report

Probably the most exaggerated of the many rumors that are circulating regarding Paris was that hundreds of French students were fired upon by German machine-guns during demonstrations on the Champs Elysees on Nov. 11, Armistice Day. French and German sources in Paris, supported by neutral eye witnesses including myself, are agreed that there is no evidence of any student being shot or killed. Some were injured when German automobiles were run into the crowd to break up the parade. Many students were detained temporarily at French police stations, charged with violating the regulation prohibiting public demonstrations without official permission.

A report that is also untrue is that listening to all stations except those of the German official radio is prohibited to French radio audiences in the occupied territory. The radio regulation forbids listening in public places, such as hotel lobbies and cafes, to any except the German stations and their French affiliates. At home or in your office, you can keep the B. B. C. or any other broadcasting system tuned in all day long without special permission.

Norway Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Aircraft of the Coastal Command last night attacked "enemy" air bases at Mandal and Forus and other targets in German-occupied Norway, the Air Ministry reported today.

"Bad weather made observation difficult," an Air Ministry communiqué said, "but bombs were seen to burst on the airdrome of Mandal.

"One aircraft scored two direct hits on a motorship in Stavanger Roads, and another bombed an important railway bridge."

All of the British aircraft returned safely, it said.

Forus, military circles explained, is the air base for Stavanger, one of Norway's most important West Coast ports. Mandal is situated on the southern tip of Norway at the entrance to the Skagerrak.

Ground mist and bad weather generally over the Continent were reported to have prevented the Royal Air Force from making its usual night attacks on Germany and German-occupied "invasion" ports.

Snowy weather meanwhile restricted German air activity over Britain today, but a few planes came over nevertheless and at least two villages were attacked, following a night free of German air attacks.

Canada Seeking Unity In Constitutional Shifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 15—Although differences have become apparent in the conference of Dominion and Provincial authorities now in session here on reform of the Constitution, this is not considered to imply that the conference will not succeed.

It was expected that some provincial premiers would oppose the implementation of the Royal Commission's report on Dominion-provincial relations—at least in wartime. Among these were Premiers Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia, and William Aberhart of Alberta.

What the situation does mean is that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King will have to use the utmost tact and statesmanship to prevent the conference from being wrecked.

While the three Premiers were known to be strongly opposed to considering the matter at this time, Premiers Adelard Godbout of Quebec, A. S. MacMillan of Nova Scotia and John B. McNair of New Brunswick have expressed a willingness to explore the possibilities of the Commission's recommendations without committing themselves as to their eventual stand.

Premiers of the prairie provinces John Bracken of Manitoba and W. J. Patterson of Saskatchewan, as well as Premier Thane A. Campbell of Prince Edward Island definitely are in favor of the proposals.

There is little likelihood of strong opposition to the basic objective of the report to insure a fairly uniform standard of living, of education, social service and social security throughout the country, and to simplify and strengthen the Nation's financial structure.

Debatable Points

Whether or not the time is opportune to make such drastic changes as those recommended in the report, whether improvisation is not a more effective policy in wartime and whether "provincial rights" will not suffer through the proposed changes are far more debatable points.

Two of the main tasks before those who favor the adoption of the Commission's recommendations will be to prove to those who still may be unconvinced that it will aid the country in putting forth its maximum war effort and that it will not mean that the provinces will be deprived of any of their major rights and privileges under the Constitution. The Commission expressed the opinion that through greater financial stability the autonomy of the provinces would be safeguarded more effectively.

Ontario presents perhaps the major factor of uncertainty. Premier Hepburn said that he had hoped that the discussions would have been delayed until after the war so "that there could be no possibility of any controversial issue arising which might impair national unity and the effective prosecution of the war." He now asks that if discussion is to go on that it may be frank and open, with nothing behind closed doors. He is a man who does not mince words. Recently he discharged an attorney in the employ of the Provincial Government partly for his advocacy of an immediate adoption of the Commission's report as an urgent necessity.

Ontario Is Wealthy

Ontario is the wealthiest province in the Dominion. It pays 50 per cent of all federal revenues. It has been pointed out frequently that it is the taxpayer of Ontario who foots the major part of the bill when the Dominion Government aids other parts of the country—as, for example, through a guaranteed minimum price for wheat.

It is equally true, of course, that Ontario shares in the prosperity of other parts of the Dominion, and this is brought out clearly in the Commission's report.

The Commission figured that its recommendations would mean a loss of about $32,000,000 in revenue to Ontario in a normal year through abandonment to the Federal Government of inheritance, income, and certain other taxes, while on the other side of the ledger there would be a gain of approximately $37,000,000 from relief from the interest on the Province's funded debt and from the transference to the Dominion of the cost of maintaining the unemployed who come under the employable category.

"The effect of the plan on Ontario," the report says, "would be to insure the Province against the worst calamities of bad years at the cost of some sacrifices in exceptionally good years. This compulsory insurance is a low price to pay to safeguard the financial stability of all the Canadian provinces and the autonomy which is closely linked to that stability."

Divergence in Quebec

In the Province of Quebec there seems to be a wide divergence of opinion on the report. Premier Godbout comes to Ottawa with an "open mind," but the opposition leader, Maurice Duplessis, is opposed to the Commission's recommendations which he believes would mean stripping his Province of political autonomy and reducing the Legislature at Quebec to the position of a township council.

The possible effect of discussions and decisions of the conference on the next provincial elections, not only in Quebec but also in other provinces, is something which delegates, whether they like it or not, will be forced to keep in mind.

In Alberta, opposition groups in the Legislature have expressed strong approval of the Commission's report, showing that whatever happens in the conference, the report is likely to be a political issue in the next provincial election.

King Cites Peril

OTTAWA, Jan. 15 (CP)—Canada's war effort will be prejudiced if the "growing stresses and strains in inter-government relations" are not relieved. Prime Minister Mackenzie King said yesterday in his address opening the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Competition among governments for sources of revenue to meet swiftly mounting costs "hangs over the country as a threat to its unity," he said.

"If it is allowed to continue, our national war effort inevitably will be hampered, and there will be no possibility of distributing the burden of war equitably."

The Prime Minister urged the great gathering of provincial ministers and advisers attending the conference to judge with an open mind the recommendations of the Rowell-Sirous Commission which he said the Federal Government believed should be carried out.

"It is our considered view," he said, "that adoption of the Commission's recommendations is necessary to put our country in a position to pursue a policy which will achieve the maximum war effort, and at the same time, to lay a sound foundation for postwar reconstruction."

From his place at the head of the table in the House of Commons chamber, the Prime Minister delivered the opening address to the conference.

Provincial Premiers Present

Around the table were the nine provincial premiers, each scheduled to deliver a statement on the attitude of his province to the report.

At desks normally occupied by members of the House were seated close to 150 delegates, including more than 50 provincial cabinet ministers and an army of advisers and technical experts.

A crowd of House and Senate members and distinguished guests occupied reserved seats on the House floor and the public galleries were filled with spectators.

Mr. King said that while the Rowell-Sirous Commission report was made for the whole Canadian people it "is as much concerned with the safeguarding of provincial interests as with the protection of Federal interests."

The four financial recommendations were the crux of the report. The Dominion would take over provincial net debt and relieve the provinces and municipalities of the cost of relief for employable unemployed.

The provinces, in return, would concede to the Dominion exclusive right to levy personal and corporation income taxes and succession duties, existing provincial subsidies would be abolished and national adjustment grants would be substituted in cases where provinces could not maintain "an average Canadian standard of essential services with an average level of taxation."

"What we seek is the largest possible measure of common agreement," the Prime Minister told the delegates.

Assumption of provincial debts by the Dominion would remove the burden of debt from people who live in areas incapable of bearing it, strengthen Canadian credit by removing the danger of provincial default, and result in savings whenever present provincial debts became subject to refunding.

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Canada to Deport Japanese Who Cannot Prove Legal Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Canada's recent decision to register all Japanese residents in the Dominion is expected to go far toward solving controversies over the status of the Japanese in Canada, 92 per cent of whom reside in British Columbia.

While Japanese were required to participate in the general registration some months ago, they were not called upon to state whether or not they entered Canada legally. The new registration will determine this point, giving to bona-fide Japanese residents the protection to which they are entitled by law. Those unable to prove legal entry are to be deported.

Kenji Nakauchi, Japanese Consul in Vancouver, welcomed the new registration. He said it was just what he expected from the Canadian authorities. Other Japanese voiced criticism of the Ottawa order exempting all Japanese from serving in Canada's fighting forces.

The new registration order has revived once again one of British Columbia's most important racial, political, and economic controversies caused by the presence of some 23,000 Japanese in the Province, many of them engaging in primary industries or in highly competitive trades.

Right to Vote Denied

At its last session a few weeks ago the British Columbia Legislature reaffirmed its attitude against allowing Japanese to vote in the provincial election. Japanese have repeatedly sought the right to vote and a few years ago sent a deputation to the House of Commons at Ottawa to argue the case. The Federal authorities recognized that it was primarily an issue for British Columbia to settle, and British Columbia promptly went on record against giving the franchise not only to Japanese but to all Orientals.

While no Japanese are now entering Canada, the official attitude toward the Japanese has been to avoid scrupulously any acts which constitute a breach with the Tokyo Government, especially in matters affecting immigration. While Canada arbitrarily refused entry of other Asiatics in recent years, Japanese have been restricted only by a "gentleman's agreement," obviously discriminatory against China in favor of Japan, but dictated by a desire not to offend the Japanese, not so much because of Canada's interest but because of the delicate condition of Anglo-Japanese affairs in the Far East.

Japan has complained, through its Consuls, of unfair treatment politically and economically. Charges in British Columbia have centered about Japanese refusal to co-operate. It is charged that Japanese influence in commerce has frequently led to domination with the result that living standards have deteriorated.

Coolies Built Railways

There are almost as many Chinese in British Columbia as Japanese, but they have constituted less of a problem. They came to Canada from California in search of gold and they came as coolie labor to help build the Canadian Pacific Railway's coast division. The Japanese first came in the 1890's and settled chiefly in the salmon fishing area off the mouth of the Fraser River. Many of them have sent their earnings home.

In the days before the Canadian Government yielded to the pleas of returned soldiers following the World War and restricted the number of fishing licenses held by Japanese, the Japanese held nearly 50 per cent of all the commercial fishing licenses.

Some of the Japanese moved inland from the Fraser River, followed the fertile valley and built farms, competing with white settlers. They gained control over the small fruit and berry production and they still hold it in some areas. They did not remain in the rural communities; many of them moved into the towns and entered commercial pursuits.

In Vancouver, Japanese operate more than 100 grocery stores, 20 apartment houses, 45 barber shops, 150 automobile salesrooms, 27 dressmaking shops, 24 fish stores, 114 lodging houses, 35 restaurants, and 23 wholesale houses of various kinds. They have also entered many of the professions. Those in favor of limiting Japanese influence in the Province point to the fact that the Japanese birth rate is far higher than any other racial group in British Columbia. In the five years between 1931 and 1936 the Japanese population increased 16 per cent, even with immigration relatively light.

Japanese Schools Criticized

Another complaint is that many Japanese still compel their children to go to Japanese schools where only Japanese language is spoken and where the tradition of the Japanese Empire is inculcated.

A commission has been appointed to supervise the new registration. Its chairman is Mayor Fred Hume of New Westminster, representing a district in which the Japanese population is particularly heavy.

Other members of the Commission include Prof. H. P. Angus, who was a member of the Rowell-Sirois Commission studying Federal-Provincial relations, and who has been an outspoken advocate of enfranchising Japanese in Canada; Col. McGregor MacIntosh, leader of the Anti-Japanese movement whose charges of illegal entry were a factor in having the commission appointed.

School Ban Urged

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 15 (AP)—By a unanimous vote the Vancouver City Council adopted a resolution Jan. 13 urging the Dominion Government to close six Japanese language schools in the City and to abrogate the gentlemen's agreement permitting restricted Japanese immigration to Canada.

The Council acted after Alderman Halford Wilson charged that the schools were maintained by the Education Department of the Japanese Government and that Japanese children were required to attend them after their regular classes in Vancouver day schools.

British Wait for French Ship To Challenge Blockade Again

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 15 (AP)—British sea and air patrols watched off the Uruguayan Coast today lest the French freighter Mendoza make a fourth attempt to put to sea with a cargo of food for blockaded France.

The 8,199-ton French vessel turned back for the third time in as many days when the British Auxiliary cruiser Asturias stopped her last night before she left Uruguayan territorial waters. While the Asturias stood by well offshore, the Mendoza anchored at Punta Del Este, some 60 miles up the coast from Montevideo. Her captain told port authorities he would await further orders.

Uruguayan officials, who had been seeking to determine whether the Asturias violated this country's territorial waters in turning back the Mendoza previously, were confronted with a new problem when a British Navy seaplane made a forced landing in Maldonado Bay near Punta Del Este.

The crew of three, who said their plane had run out of fuel, was detained by the Punta Del Este prefect while he asked the Navy Department's advice whether the fliers should be interned under international law.

The British crew declined to say what ship they were from, but Uruguayan officials speculated they might be from the 7,500-ton cruiser Enterprise, a unit in the British South Atlantic Patrol. The Asturias carries no planes.

[According to Jane's Fighting Ships, the Enterprise is equipped with one aircraft and a catapult launching apparatus. The cruiser put in at Montevideo Dec. 15 and sailed at once after taking on fuel and provisions.]

British Minister Eugene Millington-Drake visited Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Guani yesterday to explain the British position and to set forth his contention that the Asturias had not violated Uruguayan waters in intercepting the Mendoza.

Mr. Millington-Drake reiterated that the Mendoza had not obtained a navicert, or certificate showing she carried no contraband, and the British therefore felt called upon to halt the vessel and ascertain her cargo. The Minister said later he saw small possibility that the British would concede the Mendoza a navicert, but acknowledged that French authorities might make some arrangement direct with London which would permit the ship to proceed.

No Free Passage

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Britain has no intention of lifting her blockade to permit free passage, without navicerts, of French ships carrying food from South America to France, the Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed today.

A spokesman asserted that the Ministry's position was "clear" and there was no question of easing the blockade for the French merchant ship Mendoza, which turned back to Uruguayan territorial waters for a third time yesterday after spotting the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias awaiting her offshore.

No application has been made for a navicert—a certificate to show her cargo is not contraband—the Ministry announced.

Without a navicert, it was said, the Mendoza would be intercepted if she sailed for France and, if necessary, would be made a war prize.

The Ministry said its stand applied not only to the Mendoza but also to four other vessels reported loading food cargoes for France at South American ports. They are the Katolia, Formose, Campana and Aurigny.

Swiss Protest

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (AP) —The Swiss Federal Council announced yesterday that it had made "the necessary diplomatic representations" after a session in which it discussed "obviously intentional" violation of Swiss neutrality by foreign planes flying over the country.

The Council did not say whether the representations were made to London or Berlin or both. (Switzerland previously has protested to Britain on the ground that British planes en route to Italy have flown over Swiss territory and there have been recent reports of German planes also flying over the little republic.)

The government conceded that some of the violations were due to "weather conditions."

A foreign plane flew over Zurich yesterday, causing an alarm which lasted from 12:45 to 1:25 p. m., the second daylight alarm in this neutral area in two days.

Brightly Burn the Fires of Courage

International

The Cathedral of St. Paul's Stands Sentinel as London Combats Nazi Incendiary Attacks

Something more than fire and smoke followed in the wake of Germany's incendiary raid on London on the last Sunday night in December. The damage done to the "City"—the heart of London's financial and business center—was compared to the fire of 1666. But London's reply was not one of despair. It was the immediate strengthening of the fire observation and incendiary combating forces of the capital, placing such service upon a compulsory basis where necessary. Subsequent fire raids by German planes had been unable to approximate the damage done to the City, as a result of the intensified defense measures.

British Labor's Pay Demands Based on Rise in Food Costs

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Wider use of compulsory powers to shift workers from place to place for "the maximum amount of dilution" and more training in factories were urged today by a government committee on national expenditure to meet a shortage of skilled labor in British war industries.

The committee also recommended that reduced hours, now in effect for many workers, "be universally applied in order to prevent men from moving from place to place in search of overtime rates."

"The three-shift system," it said, "is an ideal to be aimed at in every possible case."

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The constant spiraling upward of living costs far beyond many small wage increases in Britain is responsible for demands for higher pay scales from workers in munitions factories.

The demand for 2½d. an hour rise from some 1,000,000 workers who are earning about £3 10s. a week is being heard behind closed doors by an official arbitration tribunal. Final decision is not expected, however, until some time after another secret hearing, starting tomorrow, when shipbuilding workers will ask the same increase. They, too, average about £3 10s. a week.

Workers in other trades have been demanding higher wages. For the most part industry has held to a tacit agreement to avoid strikes. Only a few "unofficial" strikes have been declared.

The Ministry of Labor reported that in the first 10 months of 1940 a total of 7,500,000 workers received pay boosts averaging 4s. a week. But the working men complained that the Government failed to keep down living costs.

Case of Employers Stated

Replies of employers to the demands of the workers have been along the following lines:

1. When the whole Nation is at war for survival, it is no time to slow output or force wages up.
2. Pay raises would bring increased sales at home of goods the Nation should sell abroad to help pay the bills of war.
3. The British are better off now than the working men anywhere else in Europe.
4. Wage increases will be granted wherever workers actually are in want.
5. There will be a new deal when the war is won.

Labor has argued that there still are large numbers of jobless in England, that living costs have far outdistanced wages despite price-fixing and heavy subsidies to keep food prices down.

Some are saying that although they would endure anything for victory as long as all are treated alike, the pinch of rationing is not felt by the rich.

Longer Hours Worked

An official survey by the Ministry of Labor said £3 10s. was the general weekly average wage for metal industries—machine shops, foundries, shipbuilding yards, steel works and factories. This was said to be an increase of 43 per cent over the prewar weekly average—except that working hours now are longer.

The usual peacetime factory week is 5½ days or 44 hours. Although many seven-day weeks were worked at the height of a speedup in July, most plants are getting back to the six-day week for each individual on the theory that the fatigue of continual work would retard output more than taking a day off. Factories now are often working 9½-hour days, shutting down an hour early on Saturday, making a total of 56 hours.

The wage figures covered total weekly pay envelopes. The Ministry of Labor explained that "in many establishments engaged in production of munitions . . . very long hours, often with a seven-day week" were being worked with "a consequent increase in earnings."

Neither the Ministry nor the Unions involved have yet compiled statistics on how much overtime was worked or the average overtime pay. Conditions vary from factory to factory.

Bonuses in Some Cases

Workers in some industries where the pay is "by the shift" reported that they were given no overtime, but that bonuses were granted in some cases. As an example, the general overall earnings survey in highly skilled sections of the metal industry showed riveters, molders, lathe operators and others averaged £4 4s. a week at piecework rates and worked an average of 59 hours. Textile workers averaged £2 and building trades workers £3 5s.

Official figures place living costs as rising only one fourth since the start of the war, but unions deny the accuracy of the statistics.

The worker earning £3 10s. a week claims he has to pay £1 4s. a week rent, 5s. for coal, 1s. 6d. a pound for beef roast, 3½d. each for eggs, 1s. 8d. a pound for bacon, 1½d. a pound for flour, 8d. a pound for beans and 1d. a pound for potatoes.

There seems no disagreement here that this is a working man's war. Factories, trains, mills and shipyards are main targets of German bombs. Work is recognized as the key to victory.

Stayed at Their Benches

The Government in July called on workmen to stay at their benches seven days a week, to brave bombs and to leave grievances to arbitration.

The working men responded and won the thanks of the Aircraft Production Minister, Lord Beaverbrook, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service.

Now some questioning voices have been raised.

Some of the powerful London newspapers have taken up the fight for a "square deal" on rationing.

In luxury hotels and restaurants anyone with $20 can dine on oysters, lobster, pheasant, and beefsteak.

The man who can't afford to eat out is limited by law to enough meat a week for about two meals.

Shortly after the newspapers started their campaign, the Food Ministry announced that diners-out would have to choose between poultry, eggs, fish, cheese, and meat at any one meal.

'Co-op' Opens Warehouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—The Pacific Supply Co-operative, organized six years ago to serve co-operatives in three Northwestern States, took two important steps forward in December when it opened new warehouses in Portland, Oregon, and Pocatello, Idaho.

Canada Gets First Copra Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Sir Walter Randolph Carpenter, Australian industrialist and shipping man, has arrived in Vancouver to supervise construction of a $250,000 copra plant—the first of its kind in Canada. The step may mark an important one in the development of trade between Canada and Australasia.

Sir Walter owns large copra and soya bean plantations in New Guinea, Fiji, and other islands of the South Pacific, and he plans to ship large quantities of this produce to Vancouver for manufacture into a variety of vegetable oils to be marketed in Canada and the United States. He operates his own fleet of freighters.

War conditions provided the inducement for this project. A year ago Sir Walter and his associates were able to dispose of their copra in the markets of Europe, but now they must look to other fields.

"The primary motive was to lay the foundations for trade between Australia and Canada," said Sir Walter. "Canada has been selling heavily to Australia — lumber, canned fish, pulp, paper, and other products. Australia's sales in Canada have been much less. There must be a two-way trade if it is to be permanent and mutually satisfactory. We plan to export to Canada only the produce which Canada itself cannot provide."

Canada uses 40,000,000 pounds of copra oil annually and the Carpenter interests hope to absorb the bulk of that business. New plantations in New Guinea are being sown in soya beans and it is expected that this will provide a source of supply to replace Manchukuo and China, where Canada has been buying most of its soy products in the past.

Paris Styles on View Feb. 10 —But None May Be Exported

PARIS, via Berlin Jan. 12 delayed (AP)—Spring showings of French dressmakers will begin in Paris Feb. 10, but there is still no exporting of their models.

Announcement of the spring fashion plans came from Lucien Lelong, designer, now acting for the couture group in the Comité d'Organisation Professionel de Vetements, organized by the French Ministry of Work and Industrial Production to direct the clothing industry.

M. Lelong explained that his group "includes the entire couture, in addition to millinery and millinery-trimming sections, fine lingerie and blouses, men's made-to-order suts and haberdashery, and a section devoted to laces, nets, and embroideries."

M. Lelong's powers appear to make him a czar of dressmaking and these allied industries. His control is exercised over all France, and French North Africa. He has, however, appointed a consulting committee of seven men.

His decisions will become law immediately after being favorably passed upon by two men—the General Director and a commissioner for the Government—whose rulings on any measure must be given within 48 hours.

Drastic penalties may be imposed on dressmaking and other houses not conforming to rules or decisions of the group, it was pointed out. Fines may be imposed or the offending establishments closed.

Other clothing groups regulated through the new organization are men's and women's ready-made wear, ready-made underwear, mass umbrella production, buttons, ties, and similare accessories, and a final group of textile retailers.

M. Lelong said he had gone to Berlin after the French Government ordered him to undertake an economic mission.

As for dressmaking, he concluded, even without export trade "the fashion business is keeping up and is better than was expected."

Weight in Diamonds Gift for the Aga Khan

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Aga Khan, leader of Ismaili Mohammedans in India, East Africa and Central Asia, will receive as a gift his weight in diamonds, if a campaign started today by his followers in Karachi Province is successful.

The diamonds, which it is estimated here would be worth $25,000,000, would be presented to the Aga Khan in 1945 on the diamond jubilee of his accession to the Moslem spiritual leadership.

His followers contributed twice his weight in gold on his golden jubilee in 1935.

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The War Comes to Chicago—City's Activity Reflects Conflict

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—The war has come to Chicago—in a way. Not the fighting. Not perhaps the martial atmosphere. Not the fear or the hatred. But the war is here nonetheless. For war is more than just the firing of guns—it encompasses the social and economic effects of political and military activity. And how far does one have to go in following up those effects before he leaves the confines of the war? There is no boundary line.

That's why Chicago is in the war zone. It can be seen from the window of the skyscraper where this is written.

Down below is an immense railroad freight yard. It is filled with freight cars, and with trucks taking goods from, or transferring goods to, the freight cars. They move in and out by the hour. The trucks and the cars are filled with all sorts of things; no guns or ammunition probably, but lots of canned food, clothing, farm implements, automobile parts, merchandise, tent poles, cameras, gasoline cans. What proportion of that traffic down there would exist if it were not for the war? Quite a bit of it would not exist, quite a bit that is both directly and very indirectly produced and used because of the war and the economic condition it sets up.

Over yonder further is the Naval Armory. Though most of the 1918 destroyers and gun boats used as naval training vessels for the Great Lakes School have weighed anchor and steamed off for service on the Atlantic Coast, there's still lots of activity there.

It's too smoky and foggy to see the mills now, but at night there's a bright red glow covering all that portion of the sky south of Chicago, showing where furnaces are turning out steel at a record rate—steel for guns, shells, tanks, trucks, bridges, farm silos.

All auto parking lots spread out in the busy panorama here under our window are crowded. It's a sign of brisk business of course, but how many of the drivers of those cars came in to the city from their suburban homes, or from out of town, to care for business resulting from the war situation? A great many.

Trains are crowded; both the suburban and through trains. Once not so long ago one could get on a Pullman and arrange for his seat, and have a whole section to himself. Now one must reserve his seat far in advance, and he's likely to find both upper and lower berths taken.

There are lots of khaki uniforms in the shops and on the streets and in the busses and streetcars. They are no longer a curiosity. Some 30 miles to the north is Fort Sheridan. Up beyond that is the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

On clear days—sometimes even when it isn't so clear—there are planes in the sky. Mostly Naval planes. The big Curtiss-Reynolds Airport out north has been taken over by the Navy.

But what are all those people doing around the entrance to that hotel? They're waiting to get in to a meeting of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. Every week, sometimes oftener, prominent speakers, many of them just over from Europe, tell folks here what's going on and why. Audiences grow larger and larger.

At the universities there are courses and series of addresses on foreign affairs and citizenship. There are springing up under university, private, and government auspices schools for training old and young in defense production.

Conversations, on the streets, in elevators, public places, tend to three things—the war, this country's relation to it, and the business activity which grows out of it. The war has come to Chicago—in a way.

Crete: A British Army Outpost

Forces stationed on Island represent all parts of Empire; civilians moved from cities.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN CRETE, Jan. 15—I have just flown over here from the Mainland.

Our plane was a big bomber transport with a long, lanky fuselage and broad wings spread like a dragonfly. Inside it was as roomy as a barn, with seats lining the walls like a subway car and ample storage space in its tapering tail.

Forward and aft, the gunners in their protecting glass cages like huge eyes, kept scanning the horizon for enemy planes, for though everything seemed calm and peaceful, Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands were scarcely a half hour's flight away, and the chances of encountering something were fairly good.

Safe Landings

This time we were relieved to see the Aegean Islands as they slipped past one by one. The sea was an empty blue bowl beneath us until we sighted the dark green hills backed by the snow-capped mountain ranges on the shores of Crete.

A few minutes later the plane circled and landed easily.

After lunching on bully beef at the officers' mess my companion and I started down the coast by car. We passed through the capital of Crete. Its narrow crooked streets and small white plaster houses seemed almost exactly like Ioannina and other towns up north in Greece, where the strong Turkish influence has left its impress.

Air Raid Reminders

This was not the only resemblance. Cretan towns have been the targets of Italian air attacks and shattered houses and gutted walls serve as grim reminders of the danger that lurks over this island paradise.

That is why a good portion of the civil population has moved out of town to the hills and the country. We found many families housekeeping in big natural caves. Others were camping out of door. Luckily the Cretan climate is mild. There is a warmth and softness about the Cretan sky and landscape, distinct from the mainland. The vegetation is more abundant, the grass greener, the olive trees bigger with thicker foliage.

British Army Stores

British troops and stores on the Island are kept well away from the towns and dispersed to lessen danger from air attacks. The camps are well camouflaged—a task far easier in Crete where there are no seasonal variations of autumn brown and winter white, but changeless green the year round.

The tents, camp grounds, and the men themselves look trim and efficient. From first impression the officers and men of the British forces in Crete, with their medley of accents and their different regimental uniforms, are true representatives of the Empire. Like their comrades fighting in the western desert, like the embattled defenders of England, and the Royal Air Force, they are proud of the splendid fighting force that rose from the ashes after Britain's stubborn refusal to accept defeat.

When the first British troops were rushed to Crete in the early days of the Greco-Italian war, their urgent immediate task was to forestall any Italian attempt at seizing the Island.

They were so to strengthen the defenses of Crete that it might hold out even if the mainland were invaded and overrun.

Then the Greek Army performed its miracles and chased the Italians back into Albania. The danger of invasion is now averted but work on establishing and strengthening the defenses continues. The progress made is impressive especially since before the war Crete, like Corfu, was left unfortified as a gesture of peace. But now coast artillery and antiaircraft guns stick their muzzles through the olive branches prepared to answer the attacker in the only language he understands.

By a Staff Artist

Crete's Strategic Position

British forces have occupied Crete since the opening of the campaign in Greece and Albania. Shaded areas show the territory occupied by the British in Egypt and Libya.

Greeks Move Forward Again; Italian Counter Moves Halted

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (AP)—Greek forces were reported today to have resumed their advance toward Berat in central Albania after throwing back two Italian counter attacks described by a spokesman as constituting an "offensive on a very restricted scale."

Twice the Italians hurled infantry against the Greek lines, Greek accounts said, and after being repelled, fell back through heavy snowstorms and severe cold to naturally strong positions. These actions were said to have occurred north of Klisoura, recently captured by the Greeks.

They acknowledged the Fascist forces were making a desperate effort to hold their new lines.

The new Italian commander in Albania, Gen. Ugo Cavallero, who replaced the resigning Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, has not yet arrived in Albania, it was said, but apparently is dispatching strong reinforcements from Italy.

Unsung Heroes

WITH THE GREEK ARMY IN ALBANIA, Jan. 15 (AP)—Truck drivers with rickety old cars and farmers with trains of stubborn mules are meeting transportation problems as fantastic as any army ever faced to keep food and ammunition flowing to their comrades in the Greek front lines.

Day after day, this army of supply is getting through to the army of fighting men whose advances steadily lengthen the lines of communication north into Albania.

The determined men, the ancient trucks and the balky mules are doing their part in the war through ice and slush and ankle-deep mud, through mountains as wild as the American Rockies, in country where the best roads are only "ruts frozen on the mountainsides."

One driver told this correspondent that he had two hours of sleep in the last three days—driving a 12-year-old American flivver 400 miles a day on roads where, in some places, a mistake would send the car hurtling 1,000 feet down a mountainside.

"Our soldiers need those things," he said, gesturing toward the back seat which was piled with rifle cartridges.

Greeks Get Aid

LONDON, Jan. 15 (CP Cable)—A large consignment of medical supplies and warm clothing is enroute to the Greek fighting front from the Canadian Red Cross in London.

When the request for supplies was received, Canadian Red Cross workers promptly went to work sorting out clothing, bandages, blankets and linen for immediate dispatch to the Balkan war theater.

At the Greek Embassy, from which the supplies were forwarded a spokesman mentioned the close links between Canada and Greece and said:

"Now that your Canadian aviators are doing marvellous work for the army there is an even closer tie. Your generosity with hospital supplies will be doubly appreciated."

Rebels in Raids

STRUGA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 15 (AP)—Albanian guerrillas under the leadership of the insurgent Malik Debren are raiding Italian food and ammunitions depots behind the Fascist front, reports reaching here last night said.

Malik Debren was said to have organized dissatisfied Albanian civilians as well as Albanian deserters from the Italian Army and guerrilla activity has been reported as far inland as Berat, one of the immediate goals of the Greek Army driving north from captured Klisoura.

These border reports also said the Italian command had been forced to disband two Albanian battalions because they refused to go to the front.

New Explosive for Italy

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP)—Italy was reported today to have devised a 100 per cent Italian explosive with which to replace TNT, supplies of which are being used up by the munitions industry. Authorized sources identified the explosive as pentrite T 4, composed of formaldehyde, lime and ammonia, all available in abundance in Italy.

British View: See Need Of Debate on Aid

Continued from Page 1

bill may have a stormy passage, especially in the Senate. But confidence is maintained that the bill will become law within a reasonable time and without serious alteration.

Comparison of these two almost unparalled measures, whereby the two great English speaking democracies are seeking to stem the fierce tide of dictatorial domination shows the sacrifices democracy is having to make to render the world safe for democracy.

Comparison Difficult

Comparison is difficult, however, since the purposes of the two measures are widely different. One of the chief aims of the Emergency Powers Act is to enable the British Government to conscript wealth and labor. The Act is an enabling one and no details are specified. Simply by an order the Government can take over factories, property, and wealth as well as use compulsion in deciding what shall be the wartime job of any individual.

But for most part in actual practice the Government has so far preferred to rely on co-operation and has, in fact, been widely criticised for not making fuller use of its powers over both capital and labor.

The parts of the original Emergency Powers Act most strongly opposed, and subsequently modified, were those which curbed, among other things, the right to strike, freedom of expression, and which denied the principle of habeaus corpus in certain circumstances. So far as can be judged here at present President Roosevelt's new bill threatens none of these bastions of individual freedom.

Brake and Accelerator

Moreover, the effective functioning of the democratic system of government in Britain since the war started leads people here to believe that Congress can be as successful as Parliament both as a brake and an accelerator to the Executive in time of acute crisis. In the United States, as in Britain, it is stressed that the elected representatives of the people hold the purse strings.

One of the chief concerns of British Parliament in this war has been to urge the War Cabinet to greater spending as an earnest of greater war effort. But this does not alter the fact that the Government's oft recurring request for more credit offers the opportunity for inquiry into the effectiveness of the prosecution of the war.

In comparing the British and United States systems of democratic government one of the outstanding differences is that the British Premier is directly responsible to the House of Commons. Wartime demands on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's energies have curtailed his appearances on the Front Bench, but when it is considered expedient, he is there to have questions fired at him from all corners of the House. In fact the question time has proved more productive of concrete results in the restricted wartime parliamentary sitting than in the more leisurely peace conditions.

No Dictator Role

Despite the greatly increased powers given to Mr. Churchill in the present emergency he is still very far removed from the position of dictator. The cornerstone of the British Governmental system remains today, as previously that the Premier and the Cabinet must speak with one voice. There is no formal voting at the meetings of the inner War Cabinet—that is no vote is published nor is there any suggestion of a vote having taken place—and members of the War Cabinet know that decisions resulting from their deliberations must be presented as unanimous.

In fact, the Premier in addressing Parliament and the Nation speaks for the whole Cabinet, not for himself. If serious differences arise within the Cabinet they must be solved around the conference table or else a political crisis will ensue, necessitating the resignation of Cabinet Ministers or even the Premier himself.

The present War Cabinet of only nine Ministers is merely a smaller and more wieldy replica of the normal Cabinet adopted to expedite wartime decisions. Mr. Churchill may, perhaps, be said to have a preponderant influence now over the War Cabinet, especially in military matters, but this is due not to any special powers he can assume either as Prime Minister or under his secondary title of Minister for coordination of defense, but rather to his high reputation as student of war and his admittedly brilliant knowledge of technical and tactical matters concerning the Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force.

Britain Favors Plan

British opinion is inevitably strongly biased in favor of President Roosevelt's aid-for-Britain drive. Experience has taught this Nation the costly lesson of the absolute necessity of speedy decisions and actions in matching Reichsführer Hitler's dynamic tactics and for this reason it wants to see President Roosevelt given the widest possible powers.

Nevertheless, it is being pointed out in Britain how understandable it is that apprehension should be roused in the United States at the possibility, for instance, that President Roosevelt under the new bill could involve his country in war without any congressional declaration.

But the consensus of opinion here is that if the United States really intends to fulfill its professed determination to back the democratic victory to the fullest extent of its ability then there is no other way than to invest President Roosevelt, for the time being, with the powers he is seeking.

Assurances of Leaders

Backed by repeated assurances from Cabinet Ministers that Parliament will regain its normal prerogatives as soon as the conflict is over, the British people are satisfied that they are in fact as well as in theory fighting for democracy. They believe that Americans can count on similar assurances from their own leaders.

Mr. Churchill himself is recognized as having the stamp of the true democrat and the presence of such laborites as Ernest Bevin, Clement Attlee, and Arthur Greenwood in the inner cabinet is held to be an added safeguard against Britain being saddled with dictatorship.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, this Sunday struck a note which seems to express the voice of the hard pressed people of Britain and of the commonwealth of nations as well as of the suffering peoples of Europe's subject countries.

He wrote: "The United States was born in freedom and dedicated to it. By that birth and dedication—doubly attested and confirmed by the most terrible of civil wars—it has prospered and increased. . . . Mr. Roosevelt holds the highest office to which any human being can be raised by a democratic vote. It has confirmed him in that status three times. No man could be more conspicuously singled out to be a protagonist and a saving champion of freedom and free institutions when they are imperilled as never before by organized tyrannies claiming world control."

Nazi Food Rations Strict, But Wealthy Find Loopholes

Continued from Page 1

items a household is registered as a unit and given a number. I recently examined a card for a household of two persons. During the last five months these two obtained smoked fish twice, no fresh fish, fowl once.

Their fowl consisted of one wing of a turkey and a small piece of breast. But the numbered turn does not apply to hotels and restaurants. The expensive ones, at high prices of course, serve fresh fish, chicken, duck, and goose most of the time. I can be practically certain of finding a pheasant somewhere in Berlin any night of the week providing I am willing to pay the price.

The third category of high-priced luxuries is wide open for the man with money. Lobster, pâté de foie gras, and oysters are plentiful at the expensive restaurants. Caviar was plentiful at 15 marks (nominally $6) a portion until November when it disappeared. Perhaps the new Russian trade treaty will bring it back. But the prices are fabulous. An American with two guests indulged in caviar in the days when it existed. The rest of the meal was simple but the cost to him, even at the registered mark rate, was $70. A lobster can cost as much as 30 marks.

However, use of these facilities for eating well without the benefit of ration cards is limited and relatively inconspicuous. I know of only 10 places in Berlin where the luxuries can be found invariably. They are shunned by persons in prominent positions.

How to Beat Rations

A less expensive way to eat is to live in the country or on a farm. Persons who take their holidays in remote rural districts report that the importance of food cards diminishes in inverse ratio to the mileage from the big cities. Small mountain resort towns are well patronized this season, in fact reservations had to be made months in advance.

The best way of all to eat well in Germany is to earn the right, through service to the National Socialist Party or to the armed forces, to a permit for one of the occupied countries. Last winter the most prized was a permit to Prague, Czechoslovakia, which still was bursting then with the fruit of prewar prosperity. Today Paris still ranks first with the Netherlands a close second. Even permits for Norway and Poland are prized as places where German money at mandatory rates of exchange can work wonders in uncovering luxuries now beyond the reach of the native population.

Generally speaking the advantages which exist are rewards to the faithful, according to Party standards. Since either the retention of inherited wealth or the acquisition of new wealth is increasingly a matter of Party policy, good things outside the orbit of rationing become both a reward and an incentive to Party loyalty.

One can live, even in Berlin, without using food cards at all. But to possess enough money to do so usually means that one is "right" with the right people. Inherited wealth in the hands of someone with "wrong" political views tends to find its way into the Nazi Party's "winter relief" fund or a Hitler Youth swimming pool.

Even if a faithful Party servant has not found the money to eat lobster and pâté de foie gras at public restaurants, his position usually admits him to clubs where the second category of chicken, fish, and goose are available at reasonable prices.

All this shows how under National Socialism the basis of privilege has shifted.

Italy's Food Supply Declared Adequate

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 15

Giuseppe Tassinari, Minister for Agriculture, told Italians last night on the eve of a national food census that supplies of prime foodstuffs were adequate for normal needs.

The census, which will require 3,000,000 producers and processors to fill out forms, will cover such items as grain, rice, flour, and butter.

Farm Head Cites Want Amid Plenty

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 15 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard asserted today that the most important move to be made in agricultural preparedness is relieving "want that exists in the midst of plenty."

"With 20,000,000 people living on an average of five cents per meal, we can hardly say that the American people are free from want now," the Secretary said in a speech prepared for a farm and home week convocation at Purdue University.

The Cabinet member, a Purdue graduate, said the United States needed an agricultural preparedness program that would consider a long-time downward trend in exports, the necessity for a continued abundance of farm products and insure at the same time "an American living" to rural families.

"It is going to require a tremendous effort on the part of agricultural leaders everywhere to make what I am calling 'agricultural adjustment' to meet the loss of exports and to help long-neglected, under-privileged farm people," Mr. Wickard said.

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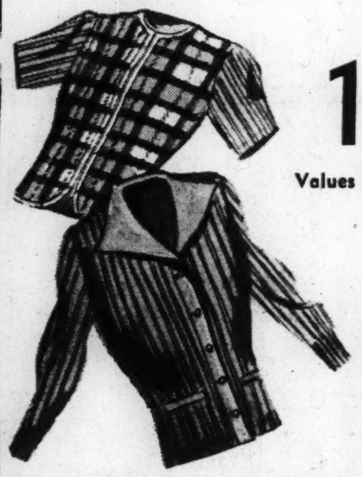
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Text of Secretary Hull's Speech Opening Committee Hearing on Lend-Lease Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The text of Secretary Hull's statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee follows:

We are here to consider a bill designed to promote the defense of the United States. I shall not discuss the technical details of the proposed measure, since that will be done by other departments of the Government more directly concerned with these matters. I shall place before you briefly the controlling facts relating to the manner in which the dangers that now confront this Hemisphere and, therefore, this Nation have arisen, and the circumstances which render imperative all possible speed in our preparation for meeting these dangers.

During the past eight years, our Government has striven, by every peaceful means at its disposal, to secure the establishment in the world of conditions under which there would be a reasonable hope for enduring peace. We have proceeded in the firm belief that only if such conditions come to exist will there be a certainty that our country will be fully secure and safely at peace. The establishment of such conditions calls for acceptance and application by all nations of certain basic principles of peaceful and orderly international conduct and relations.

Accordingly, in the conduct of our foreign relations, this Government has directed its efforts to the following objectives:

Objectives Sought

1. Peace and security for the United States with advocacy of peace and limitation and reduction of armament as universal international objectives.
2. Support for law, order, justice, and morality and the principle of non-intervention.
3. Restoration and cultivation of sound economic methods and relations, based on equality of treatment.
4. Development in the promotion of these objectives, of the fullest practicable measure of international co-operation.
5. Promotion of the security, solidarity, and general welfare of the Western Hemisphere.

Observance and the advocacy of the basic principles underlying these policies and efforts toward their acceptance and application became increasingly important as three nations, one after another, made abundantly clear, by word and by deed, their determination to repudiate and destroy the very foundations of a civilized world order under law and to enter upon the road of armed conquest, of subjugation of other nations, and of tyrannical rule over their victims.

The first step in this fatal direction occurred in the Far East in 1931 with forceful occupation of Manchuria in contravention of the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. The equilibrium in the Far East which had been established by the Washington Conference treaties of 1921-1922 became seriously disturbed by the setting up by forceful means in a part of China of a regime under Japanese control under the name of "Manchukuo." This control over Manchuria has been marked by the carrying out of a policy of discrimination which has resulted in forcing out American and other foreign interests.

No Halt by Japan

During the years that followed, Japan went steadily forward in her preparations for expansion by force of arms. In December, 1934, she gave notice of her intention to terminate the naval treaty of Feb. 6, 1922. She then proceeded with intensified construction of military and naval armaments, at the same time undertaking, from time to time, limited actions directed toward an extension of her domination over China and involving disregard and destruction of the lawful rights and interests of other countries, including the United States.

In July, 1937, the armed forces of Japan embarked upon large-scale, military operations against China. Invading forces of more than a million men occupied large areas along the seaboard and in the Central Provinces. In these areas there were set up puppet regimes which instituted systems of controls and monopolies discriminatory in favor of the interests of the invading country.

It has been clear throughout that Japan has been actuated from the start by broad and ambitious plans for establishing herself in a dominant position in the entire region of the Western Pacific. Her leaders have openly declared their determination to achieve and maintain that position by force of arms and thus to make themselves masters of an area containing almost one-half of the entire population of the world. As a consequence, they would have arbitrary control of the sea and trade routes in that region.

What New Order in East Means

Previous experience and current developments indicate that the proposed "new order" in the Pacific Area means, politically, domination by one country. It means, economically, employment of the resources of the area concerned for the benefit of that country and to the ultimate impoverishment of other parts of the area and exclusion of the interests of other countries. It means, socially, the destruction of personal liberties and the reduction of the conquered peoples to the role of inferiors.

It should be manifest to every person that such a program for the subjugation and ruthless exploitation by one country of nearly one-half of the population of the world is a matter of immense significance, importance and concern to every other nation wherever located.

Notwithstanding the course which Japan has followed during recent years, this Government has made repeated efforts to persuade the Japanese Government that her best interests lie in the development of friendly relations with the United States and with other countries which believe in orderly and peaceful processes among nations. We have at no time made any threats.

Italy's Part in World Upset

In Europe, the first overt breach of world order was made by Italy, when, in 1935, that country invaded and conquered Ethiopia, in direct contravention of solemnly accepted obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations and of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. In 1939, Italy seized Albania in violation of unequivocal treaty obligations. In the summer of 1940, she entered the European war on the side of Germany with the openly avowed purpose of participating with that country in a remodeling of the world on the basis of a "new order" founded upon unlimited and unrestricted use of armed force. Finally, without provocation, she has attacked Greece.

Throughout this period, the Government of the United States made known to the Government of Italy its anxious concern over the growing deterioration of peaceful international relationships. Both on the occasion of the Italo-Ethiopian controversy and during the period preceding Italy's entry into the European war, this Government addressed numerous communications to the Government of Italy in an effort to prevent new breaches of world order.

And Then Came Hitler

Germany, from the time that Hitler and his associates came to power in 1933, began feverishly to construct vast armaments, while following a program of repeatedly made and repeatedly broken promises as a part of a skillful diplomatic game designed to lull the suspicious of other countries.

After employing for several months at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, tactics which have since become a distinct pattern of German policy—further demands as previous demands are met—Germany, in October, 1933, rendered impossible any effective international agreement for limitation of armaments by withdrawing from the disarmament conference. There then followed nearly six years during which Germany, having determined upon a policy of unlimited conquest, moved inevitably toward the catastrophe of war.

Germany's work of preparation followed two main lines. The first consisted in the creation of armed force. To this end, her entire national economy was transformed into a highly regimented and highly disciplined war economy.

Every phase of national activity became harnessed to the requirements of preparation for war. More than half of the national income was expended for military purposes. Foreign trade and foreign payments became rigidly controlled for the same purpose. The production of planes and tanks and guns and all the other countless accessories of a modern war machine became the immediate objective of the whole national effort.

The second line consisted of a series of steps directed toward improving the strategic position of Germany. The first of these was the occupation and fortification of the Rhineland in 1936, in direct violation of the Locarno Treaty, voluntarily entered into by Germany ten years earlier.

Swallowing of Austria

Then followed, in rapid succession, the absorption of Austria, in direct violation of pledges given by Hitler to respect the sovereignty and independence of that country; the dismemberment and final seizure of Czechoslovakia, in spite of Hitler's assurances after the seizure of Austria that Germany desired no additional territory in Europe and in violation of a solemn pledge to respect the independence of that country, officially given in October, 1938; the annexation of Memel; and finally, on Sept. 1, 1939, a brutal attack upon, and the devastation and partitioning of, Poland.

The period of the war has witnessed the invasion and occupation of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg, in violation of the scrupulously observed neutrality of these countries and in contravention, in the cases of some of these countries, of assurances expressly given by Germany of her intention to respect their independence and sovereignty; the invasion and partial occupation of France; the splitting up of Rumania and the German occupation of the remaining portion of that country.

Presage Reign of Tyranny

These seizures have been accomplished through a combined use of armed force applied from without and of an almost unbelievable amount of subversive activity from within. Each of the invaded and occupied countries has been subjected to a reign of terror and despotism. By word and by deed, the invaders have made unmistakably clear their determination to impose permanently upon these unfortunate countries a rule of tyranny frequently reminiscent of the worst pages of ancient history.

So long as there seemed to remain even a faint hope of inducing the leaders of Germany to desist from the course which they were folowing, the Government of the United States neglected no opportunity to make its voice heard in restraint. It went further, and repeatedly offered its assistance in economic readjustments which might promote solution of the existing difficulties by peaceful means. All hope disappeared when the Nazi legions struck at Poland and plunged Europe into a new war.

Since then, it has become increasingly apparent that mankind is today face-to-face, not with regional wars or isolated conflicts, but with an organized ruthless and impossible movement of steadily standing conquest.

We are in the presence of forces which are not restrained by consideration of law or principles of morality, which have fixed no limits for their program of conquest; which have spread over large areas on land and are desperately struggling now to seize control of the oceans as an essential means of achieving and maintaining their conquest of the other continents.

Control of Sea Essential

Control of the high seas by law-abiding nations is the key to the security of the western hemisphere in the present-day world situation. Should that control be gained by the partners of the Tripartite Pact, the danger to our country, great as it is today, would be multiplied many fold.

It is frequently said that there can be no danger of an invasion of the New World. It is said: as Germany has not been able to cross the British Channel, how can she cross the Atlantic?

German forces could cross the Channel in an hour's time were it not for the fact that Britain, now thoroughly prepared and well armed, is fighting every hour of the day to prevent that crossing, and is fortified with every known device to repel a landing. The 20 miles of water between Continental Europe and Britain are under British, not German, control. Were Britain defeated, and were she to lose command of the seas, Germany could easily cross the Atlantic—especially the South Atlantic—unless we were ready and able to do what Britain is doing now. Were the Atlantic to fall into German control, the Atlantic would offer little or no assurance of security.

What Might Happen

Under these conditions our national security would require the continuous devotion of a very great part of all our work and wealth for defense production, prolonged universal military service, extremely burdensome taxation, unending vigilance against enemies within our borders, and complete involvement in power diplomacy. These would be the necessities of a condition as exposed as ours would be.

Great Britain is today a veritable fortress. So will this country be when our preparations for armed defense are completed. Most likely, however, it will not be by direct and frontal attack that the would-be invaders will undertake the conquest of this country, if they ever have a chance to embark upon such an enterprise. It is rather to be anticipated that their efforts would first be directed against other portions of this hemisphere, more vulnerable than this country, and then against us.

Subversive forces are hard at work in many American countries, seeking to create internal dissension and dis-union as a now familiar prelude to armed invasion. Today these forces are held in check and are being steadily eradicated. But the entire situation would change if control of the high seas were to pass into the hands of the would-be attackers. Under such conditions, the difficulties of continental defense would demand from us vastly greater efforts than we are now called upon to envisage.

Maintaining Sea Supremacy

The most serious question today for this country is whether the control of the high seas shall pass into the hands of powers bent on a program of unlimited conquest. It is in this light, above all, that we should order our present-day thinking and action with respect to the amount of material assistance which our country is prepared to furnish Great Britain.

On no other question of public policy are the people of this country so nearly unanimous and so emphatic today as they are on that of the imperative need, in our own most vital interest, to give Great Britain and other victims of attack the maximum of material aid in the shortest possible space of time. This is so because it is now altogether clear that such assistance to those who resist attack is a vital part of our national self-defense. In the face of the forces of conquest now on the march across the earth, self-defense is and must be the compelling consideration in the determination of wise and prudent national policy.

For us to withhold aid to victims of attack would not result in a restoration of peace. It would merely tend to perpetuate the enslavement of nations already invaded and subjugated and provide an opportunity for the would-be conquerors to gather strength for an attack against us.

Renegades of Peace

The protagonists of the forces against which we are today forging the instrumentalities of self-defense have repudiated in every essential respect the long-accepted principles of peaceful and orderly international relations.

They have disregarded every right of neutral nations, even, of those to which they themselves had given solemn pledges of invioalability. Their constantly employed weapons for the government of their unfortunate victims are unrestricted terrorization; firing squads, deceit, forced labor, confiscation of property; concentration camps and deprivations of every sort.

The most scrupulous observance by peaceful countries of legal concepts provides today no security whatever. Many nations which trusted to the integrity of their intentions and the care with which they observed their legal obligations have been destroyed.

Must Not Be Severed

I am certain that the day will come again when no nation will have the effrontery and the cynicism to demand that, while it itself scoffs at and disregards every principle of law and order, its intended victims must adhere rigidly to all such principles—until the very moment when its armed forces have crossed their frontiers.

But so long as such nations exist, we cannot and must not be diverted—either by their threats or by their hypocritical protests from our firm determination to create means and conditions of self-defense wherever and in whatever form we find essential to our own security.

The present bill sets up machinery which will enable us to make the most effective use of our resources for our own needs and for the needs of those whom, in our own self-defense, we are determined thus to aid.

The great problem of democracy is to organize and to use its strength with sufficient speed and completeness. The proposed legislation is an essential measure for that purpose. This bill will make it possible for us to allocate our resources in ways best calculated to provide for the security of this nation and of this continent in the complex and many-sided conditions of danger with which we are and are likely to be confronted.

Above all, it will enable us to do all these things in the speediest possible manner. And, overwhelmingly, speed is our greatest need today.

U. S. Ponders Aerial Subsidy to Halt Nazis

Continued from Page 1

the French, Dutch, and Italians who were badly hit by war dislocation, have been affected by it only to a minor degree and that the German aerial network in South America is so strongly buttressed and interwoven that not only has it continued to operate successfully but that its directors are completing plans for large-scale expansion.

Deceptive Figures

At present, American or American-affiliated air lines cover approximately 28,000 miles throughout Latin America. Against this Germany operates roughly 18,000, while Italian companies account for somewhat less than 2,500 miles.

Although the United States is far in the lead in total mileage, authorities here do not believe the figures tell the entire story. It is pointed out, for example, that a considerable portion of American mileage is in Central America and in the West Indies and that whereas American air lines cover the perimeter of South America, German air lines are particularly strong in the strategic central and eastern sections.

Walter Peck, chief of the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Research Division, declares the Germans are making strenuous efforts to push their air lines up the western coast of South America and through the untamed regions of Western Brazil and Northeastern Peru. It is pointed out that both of these efforts would permit German penetration of regions where secret air bases might be established and which could then menace the Panama Canal.

Nazi Domination

Although Colombia recently has Colombianized Scadta, the first of all German South American air lines, the Nazis are holding their strong position in Ecuador and are said to be planning a major expansion of facilities in Peru. Meanwhile, an American line running between Lima and Iquitos, near the headwaters of the Amazon, is reported on the verge of liquidation.

While some German lines in South America are ostensibly under the registry of the nation in which they operate or have a certain number of national or naturalized personnel, the great majority of them are described as under the effective domination if not control either of Nazis or of those sympathetic to Naziism. The great concern of Sindicato Condor, which links Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile, furnishes a good example of this situation.

An outstanding feature of many German-dominated airlines in South America is that they operate over territory that could not support them by the wildest stretch of imagination and that they grant ticket reductions to influential and key citizens in such numbers that it appears obvious to many observers that they are not being run with any thought of profit or even of self-sustention.

At the same time these lines—as well as the less important Italian ones—have fought nearly every effort of the South American countries to bring them under national control or even to enforce certain elementary safety regulations. This has increased the disinclination of various South American governments to talk about Nazi and Fascist aviation activities within their countries.

Both Brazil and Argentina are taking steps to substitute native pilots for those of foreign birth and allegiance. The former is already proceeding with its substitution program where pilots are available, while the latter is studying a plan to train 5,000 Argentine pilots who could serve in the Army as well as with the airlines.

American aviation lines are expanding their schedules and routes to some extent in South America. Pan American Airways recently has speeded up its service to Brazil, while the American Export Airlines controls the widespread Taca system throughout Central America. There are also plans to establish regular service between New Orleans, La., and Panama. American lines also are benefitting by their readiness to comply with national regulations in contrast to the German and Italian attitude.

Job Standards Head Answers Navy Critic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Walsh Healey Act prescribing labor standards for Government contract work, replied to Navy criticism of the Act yesterday by declaring the measure did not apply to subcontractors.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of Naval Aeronautics, told newsmen after a Congressional Committee hearing last week that the Navy encountered some "minor" difficulties in getting work done under the Act, especially subcontractors who found the law too complex to make the work profitable or desirable.

Mr. Walling issued a statement on Admiral Towers' comment, saying that "subcontractors as a class are not subject to any of the provisions of the public contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act. . . ."

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The Home Forum

Housewarming

IT BEGAN with a cat. Weeks before the new house was finished, a cat took possession of the cellar. I had news of her day by day from the carpenters, but it was some time before I caught sight of her. Instead of slinking out of sight, as I supposed any stray cat would do, she permitted me to pick her up and stroke her fur. I took her indoors and set her down in front of the fireplace, where the workmen had built a fire of chips.

"How does it happen this cat looks so well fed?" I asked the head carpenter.

"Because I've fed her every day," he said.

It was noon and the men were knocking off work, unwrapping their sandwiches and uncorking their coffee. They all sat down before the fire. The cat was purring. Thus my housewarming began—a good week before I moved in.

* * *

I moved in on a Thursday. I think it was the following Saturday that Sidney came over. I had been wondering when he would come and if he would come. We used to live across the road from each other. Now I was half-a-mile away.

Of genial and warming influences, I put first the sun (especially as it shines in my trio of south windows these clear winter days), my fireplace second, and Sidney third. He brings the South.

We sat and talked, as we had done many times in the old house. As he told me about his boyhood in Alabama, I was listening half to what he said and half to the warmth in his voice. And, as I listened, I was watching the play of highlight on his cheeks and nose and forehead as one might study a bronze statue.

* * *

Monday morning, having strung a line between two birches behind the house, I hung out my small wash. This proved to be a signal for the chickadees to arrive. They came flitting over from the wooded hillside, and lit in the birch grove about me in an unmistakable gesture of welcome. I had never noticed before how perfectly the small black-and-white birds harmonized with the small white-and-black trees, both in color and in character.

If I was going to have birds come calling on me, perhaps it was just as well I had no cat. The cellar cat had gone. I had been on the point of inviting her to stay for good, partly as ornament for the fireplace along with andirons, shovel, and tongs, and partly as a symbol of peace, tranquillity, and relaxation. But the kind carpenter who had fed her in her cellar days took her home with him before I moved in. He was running no chances. And it was just as well. Feeding a cat is more responsibility, I reflected, than feeding a whole treeful of birds. Though birds do not sit before the fire and purr, they do sit in trees and sing.

* * *

That evening Frank dropped in for the first time. Frank's ancestors came from the Baltic, but Frank is almost as warm an influence as Sidney. The first time I ever saw Frank, he was stripped to the waist, tan, and glistening with sweat. On his back and shoulders there was the red of sunburn in the tan. He and his brother were getting in the two acres of hay that I had sold to their mother. It was July and hot.

They came to the door for a drink of water. Frank's hair hung down over his aquiline face, half-hiding his eyes which gleamed out with a wild sort of joy. I pumped fresh water for them and watched them drink. I was new to the community. I had just moved in at the old house. That was three-and-a-half years ago.

* * *

Now it was winter. Frank lay down on the floor, with his hands clasped behind his head and watched me finish my supper. His head was in the kitchen near the stove and his feet extended into the living-room. He looked so much at home that I couldn't help feeling much at home, too.

One night when I was alone, two weeks or so after I had moved in, I had the impulse to take a walk. My lighted windows were the first thing that my friends caught sight of when they came to visit me. I wanted the same experience. I wanted to step outside myself for a little while.

* * *

It's a lonely road I live on. There are no lamps to light the way. But I discovered once again that it is never as dark outdoors as it seems to be before you go out. I found the road good walking. I did not stumble. Back and forth I went, passing and repassing my little "lighthouse" on the pasture knoll. I could look off across the valley to the other road where the old house stood, and see the street lights there at wide intervals gleaming through the trees. Occasionally the headlights of a passing car wove through the dark foliage like a golden shuttle. I looked up and found the familiar stars looking down.

* * *

"Bob, when are you going to have your housewarming?" my town friends sometimes ask me as we meet on the street.

"I'm having it in instalments," I tell them. "There's not room for everybody at once, you know."

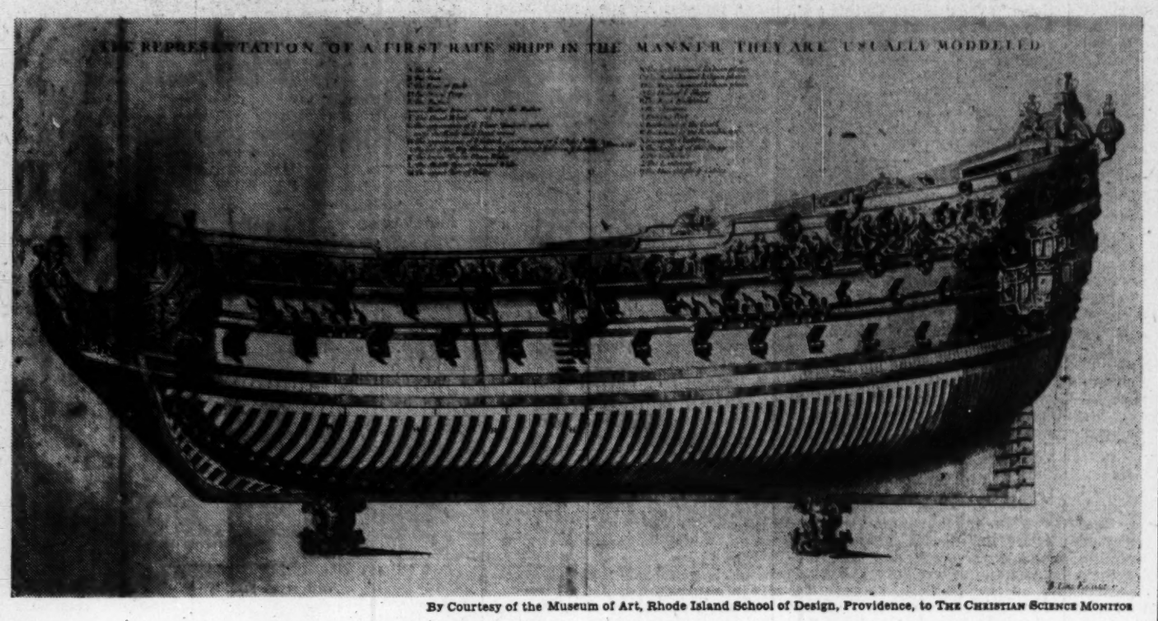
If I ever do have a crowd, it will be in summer when we can sit outdoors on the ground. But that will scarcely be a housewarming.

ROBERT FRANCIS

A Geological Walk

We followed the path a glacier took
Over a meadow, down a brook
And saw its scratches on every stone.
One great boulder, overgrown,
Had come south from Saskatchewan—
No telling where its kin have gone.
We ate our lunch on a windy plain
On top of a terminal moraine,
On top of a miscellaneous mass
Of dirt and rocks subdued by grass,
Dour travelers with no relation
Except their means of transportation.
Out of a field of ice-borne stones
We chose two smooth striated ones
High on the side of a ravine,
Tourists of the Pleistocene,
And brought them home. Here they will stop
Till the next glacier picks them up.

ELIZABETH BRIDGMAN



By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD PRINT OF A SHIP MODEL

IN AN EXHIBITION of objects representing art as a hobby, this print was recently shown at the Museum of Art in Providence, Rhode Island. It comes from a collection of ship pictures, owned by Clarkson A. Collins, Jr. In this collection are prints and drawings which include portrayals of ships of historical importance.

Laying Aside the Garment of False Concepts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS recognized man as God's perfect child. He did not judge according to outward appearances. In Mark's Gospel it is related that when the blind Bartimaeus, who sat by the wayside begging, cried out to him (Mark 10:49, 50), "Jesus stood still, and commanded him to be called. . . . And he, casting away his garment, rose, and came to Jesus." Then followed his healing. The Master said to him (10:52), "Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole." And we are told that "immediately he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way." The real man, as the first chapter in Genesis records, is the image and likeness of God. Christ Jesus' clear vision of the real or spiritual man freed Bartimaeus from blindness.

Men are more or less bound by certain false beliefs through which they think of themselves as being ill, unhappy, unfortunate, ill-tempered, sinful, and the like. They have been educated to regard these inharmonious conditions as having been imposed upon them through material laws or circumstances, such as heredity, mishap, or ill-chance. Christ Jesus, by his words and works, proclaimed and proved man's spiritual freedom. Christian Science is showing anew the way the Master pointed out to mankind.

On page 228 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The enslavement of man is not legitimate;" and a few lines farther on she adds: "Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science. Dropping their present beliefs, they will recognize harmony as the spiritual reality and discord as the material unreality." These words coincide with St. Paul's admonition to the Romans (12:2), "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."

Through spiritual transformation a clearer understanding is gained of man's God-bestowed harmony. On page 583 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines "Christ" as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Thus, in individual experience the Christ, Truth, when understood, establishes health and vigor, peace and joy, freedom and harmony.

Through Christ, Truth, everyone may cast off the garment of material belief, no matter what his position in the world may be, whether he is clad in the luxury of erudition or in simplicity and singleness of heart. Confidence in God, based on an understanding of His infinite goodness, His all-power, will bring healing, help, and liberty in present experience. Through the study and practice of Christian Science erring traits, such as self-will, self-justification, passion, pride, are overcome, together with the sinful sense of hate, envy, and slander. With their disappearance, health, brotherly love, purity, peace, and the like are made manifest.

Many men, women, and children have proved and are proving this in their daily lives. Many have received healings of physical ailments as spontaneously and directly as did the blind Bartimaeus. Christian Science reveals man as the idea or likeness of God, loving and beloved. Such is the real, the spiritual man. Understanding this, one may hear the voice of Truth saying, "Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole." That is, one is set free from mortal and limited views of existence as material, and perceives the freedom bestowed upon the child of the loving Father-Mother, God. The beggar's garment is cast away, and when one recognizes the blessings he has received, he turns from false mortal beliefs and follows Christ, Truth. The blindness of worldly belief is dispelled, to be replaced by understanding of the fact set forth in Mrs. Eddy's inspired words (*ibid.*, p. 242), "The vesture of Life is Truth."

Is it not the privilege of every individual to array himself in this vesture, to follow Christ, Truth, in daily life? By so doing his eyes are opened to brighter prospects, to higher views, to better health and morals, to that freedom and peace "which passeth all understanding."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Lançando de si a vestimenta dos falsos conceitos

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

CRISTO JESÚS reconhecia no homem o perfeito filho de Deus. Êle não julgava segundo as aparências exteriores. No Evangelho de S. Marcos lemos que quando Bartimeu, o mendigo cego, sentado à beira do caminho clamava pelo Mestre (S. Marcos 10:49, 50), "Jesús, parando, disse que o chamassem. . . . E êle, lançando de si a sua capa, levantou-se e foi ter com Jesús." A seguir deu-se a sua cura. O Mestre disse-lhe (10:52), "Vai, a tua fé te curou." E sabe-se que o cego "no mesmo instante recuperou a vista e seguiu a Jesús pelo caminho." O homem real, segundo consta no primeiro capítulo do Gênese, é a imagem e semelhança de Deus. A clara visão que Cristo Jesús tinha do homem real ou espiritual libertou a Bartimeu da cegueira.

Os homens estão mais ou menos peiados por certas crenças falsas em virtude do que êles se julgam doentes, infelizes, desafortunados, geniosos, pecadores e outras coisas tais como essas. Os homens têm sido educados a encarar essas condições desharmoniosas como se lhes tivessem sido impostas pelas leis ou circunstâncias materiais como sejam, a hereditariedade, a desgraça, ou a má sorte. Cristo Jesús, pelas suas palavras e obras, proclamou e provou a liberdade espiritual do homem. A Ciência Cristã está mostrando novamente o caminho que o Mestre apontou à humanidade.

Na página 228 do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreve: "A escravidão do homem não é legítima;" e algumas linhas adiante ela acrescenta: "Algum dia os mortais afirmarão sua liberdade em nome de Deus Todo-poderoso. Nessa hora controlarão os seus próprios corpos pela compreensão da Ciência divina. Abandonando suas crenças atuais, reconhecerão que a harmonia é a realidade espiritual, e que a discórdia é a irrealidade material." Estas palavras coincidem com a advertência de S. Paulo aos Romanos (12:2), "E não vos conformeis com êste mundo, mas transformai-vos pela renovação da vossa mente."

Pela transformação espiritual obtem-se uma compreensão mais clara da harmonia que Deus concedeu ao homem. Na página 583 de *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy define "Cristo" como "a divina manifestação de Deus, que vem à carne para destruir o êrro incarnado." Consequentemente, na experiência individual, o Cristo, Verdade, quando compreendido, estabelece a saúde e o vigor, a paz e a alegria, a liberdade e a harmonia.

Com o Cristo, Verdade, cada um pode lançar de si as vestes da crença material, qualquer que seja a sua posição no mundo, quer esteja envolto no luxo da erudição ou na simplicidade e singeleza de coração. A confiança em Deus, baseada na compreensão de Sua bondade infinita, Seu todo-poder, trará a cura, o socôrro, e a liberdade na experiência atual. Pelo estudo e pela prática da Ciência Cristã as caraterísticas do êrro, tais como a vontade própria, a justificação própria, a paixão, o orgulho, são vencidos juntamente com o sentido pecaminoso do ódio, da inveja e da calúnia. Com o desaparecimento dêstes êrros, a saúde, o amor fraternal, a pureza, a paz e outros predicados semelhantes começam a se manifestar.

Muitos homens, mulheres, e crianças têm provado isto e continuam a prová-lo na vida diária. Muitos têm obtido a cura de afecções físicas tão expontânea e diretamente quanto a obteve o cego Bartimeu. A Ciência Cristã revela que o homem é a idéia ou semelhança de Deus, amoroso e muito amado. Assim é o homem real, espiritual. Compreendendo-se isto pode-se ouvir a voz da Verdade, a dizer: "Vai, a tua fé te curou." Isto significa que somos libertados do conceito mortal e limitado de que a existência seja material, e percebemos a liberdade concedida ao filho do Pai-Mãe Deus amoroso. A vestimenta do mendigo é lançada para longe e ao reconhecermos os benefícios recebidos, abandonaremos as falsas crenças mortais e seguiremos a Cristo, Verdade. A cegueira da crença material é dissipada para ceder lugar à compreensão do fato que Mrs. Eddy exteriorizou com suas palavras inspiradas (ibid., pg. 242), "A vestimenta da Vida é a Verdade."

Não é, então, o privilégio de cada indivíduo envergar esta vestimenta, e seguir a Cristo, Verdade, na vida diária? Ao fazê-lo, seus olhos se abrem para perspectivas mais brilhantes, para visões mais elevadas, para melhor saúde e moral, para aquela liberdade e paz "que excede todo o entendimento."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Target

He who aims at the sky
He who shoots at the sun
Though he fails of his aim
And his goal not be won—
Though he fails of his mark
And his dart goes not far,
He will find—come the dark
That it brings down a star.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

In Which John Broom Releases the Cockatoo

MISS BETTY'S UNCLE'S second cousin had returned from foreign lands with a good fortune and several white cockatoos. He kept the fortune himself, but he gave the cockatoos to his friends, and he sent one of them to the little ladies of Lingborough.

He was a lovely creature (the cockatoo, not the cousin, who was plain), and John Broom's admiration of him was boundless. He gazed at the sulphur-coloured crest, the pure white wings with their deeper-tinted lining, and even the beak and the fierce round eyes, as he had gazed at the broom bush in his babyhood, with insatiable delight.

The cousin did things handsomely. He had had a ring put round one of the cockatoo's ankles, with a bright steel chain attached and a fastener to secure it to the perch. The cockatoo was sent in the cage by coach, and a perch, made of foreign woods, followed by the carrier.

Miss Betty and Miss Kitty were delighted both with the cockatoo and the perch, but they were a good deal troubled as to how to fasten the two together. There was a neat little ring on the perch, and the cockatoo's chain was quite complete, and he evidently wanted to get out, for he shook the walls of his cage in his gambols. But he put up his crest and snapped when anyone approached, in a manner so alarming that Annie the lass shut herself up in the dairy, and the farm-bailiff turned his speckled hat in his hands, and gave cautious counsel at a safe distance.

"How he flaps!" cried Miss Betty. "I'm afraid he has a very vicious temper."

"He only wants to get out, Miss Betty," said John Broom. "He'd be all right with his perch, and I think I can get him on it." . . .

"We shouldn't like to leave you alone with a wild creature like that," said Miss Betty.

"He's just frightened on ye, Miss Betty. He'll be like a lamb when you're gone," urged John Broom.

"Besides, we should like to see you do it," said Miss Kitty.

"You can look in through the window, miss. I must fasten the door, or he'll be out." . . .

John was left with the cockatoo. He locked the door, and the little ladies went into the garden and peeped through the window.

They saw John Broom approach the cage, on which the cockatoo put up his crest, opened his beak slowly, and snarled, and Miss Betty tapped on the window and shook her black satin workbag.

"Don't go near him!" she cried. But John Broom paid no attention.

"What are you putting up that top-knot of yours at me for?" said he to the cockatoo. "Don't you know your own friends? I'm going to let ye out, I am. You're going on to your perch, you are."

"Eh, but you're a bonny creature!" he added, as the cockatoo filled the cage with snow and sulphur flutterings.

"Keep away, keep away!" screamed the little ladies, playing a duet on the window panes.

"Out with you!" said John Broom, as he unfastened the cage door.

And just when Miss Betty had run round, and as she shouted through the keyhole, "Open the door, John Broom. We've decided to keep it in its cage," the cockatoo strode solemnly forth on his eight long toes.

"Pretty Cocky!" said he. . . .

Cocky was now waddling solemnly around the room, and John Broom was creeping after him, with the end of the chain in one hand, and the perch in the other, and in a moment more he had joined the chain and the ring, and just as Miss Betty was about to send for the constable and have the door broken open, Cocky—driven into a corner—clutched his perch and was raised triumphantly to his place in the bow-window.—From "Lob Lie-by-the-fire," by JULIANA HORATIA EWING.

The Conversational Dr. Johnson

MONEY FOR TRAVEL, and unlimited leisure to talk, were the two chief advantages the pension brought to Johnson. When he was in London, whether he was in bed or sitting over his tea, his mornings were spent in conversing with his many visitors. He seemed, a friend said, to be considered a kind of public oracle whom everyone thought they had a right to consult. The midday meal at a tavern, and tea and supper at some friend's house, gave further opportunities for talk, and he rarely returned home until late.

Macaulay has stamped on the popular imagination the idea that the Literary Club, which was founded in 1764, was the great arena of Johnson's conversational triumphs, an arena nightly strewn with famous victims. But though his pre-eminence in a society which included Burke, Reynolds, Gibbon, and Fox must have pleased him, the records of the club show that after the first few years he seldom attended. The comforts of Streatham attracted him more strongly, and when he was in town he preferred to be with friends, at whose houses he knew what society he would meet, rather than go to the club, which as it extended its membership included many persons he did not like. In an estimate of Johnson as a talker, his evenings at the club, which are very scantily reported by Boswell, have no special place. . . .

His claim that no man was so cautious as himself not to interrupt others, or thought it so necessary to appear attentive when others were speaking, is an extreme instance of a great talker being so much impressed by his occasional silences as to be altogether deceived about both their length and frequency. Once when Johnson was praising Burke's talk, Boswell interjected that Burke could listen, too. Johnson would not have this, and his answer shows that he expected complete silence from the company whenever he was speaking. . . .

One evening, when Langton was present, Burke started topic after topic, but before he could begin to develop them, Johnson made them his own. As Langton and Burke were walking away, Burke praised the brilliance Johnson had shown. Langton agreed, but added he could have wished to hear more from Burke. "Oh, no," Burke answered, "it is enough for me to have rung the bell to him."—From "Samuel Johnson," by HUGH KINGSMILL. (New York: Viking.)

He Came From Out Of the West

He came from out of the west,
A big tall man;
He was a professor
But he looked more like a ranger;
He rode a motorcycle,
This man from the west;
We thought it the modern version of the
bucking broncho;
He swerved away on the cycle
Like he was used to rounding mountains;
He sat on a chair in the office
Like he was used to sitting on boulders;
And he talked as if he was used to silence.

HELEN ECKERT

Praising Portugal

WE STARTED OUT from New York, one perfect April day, on a splendid French ship most auspiciously called *The Providence*, bound for Portugal, a country almost wholly overlooked, for some incomprehensible reason, by the average traveler, though it is easily and comfortably reached from our own; a country so flooded with sunshine and so fragrant with flowers that even a Californian might find revelations there; a country of wonderful blue tiles and wonderful twisted columns, of fountains always cool and musical under their dripping water, of walls which rise secure and gray above patterned pavements, of perpetually singing birds, of castles set upon high hills and gardens spread out over peaceful slopes; a country which is now the third colonial power in the world, with economic resources of stupendous international importance; a country which gave birth to some of the greatest of all explorers and rulers, and whose present history is worthy of the past; for, with everything to lose and nothing to gain, it cast in its lot with the Allies during the World War, strong in the belief that only thus it would be true to its best traditions; a country which remains proud in the self-imposed poverty which is the result of this choice and which in spite of poverty has managed to achieve the remarkable feat of balancing its budget and facing its neighbors with its financial affairs in good order; a country with a spirit of independence and nationalism almost fierce in its intensity, and yet eager and generous and ardent in its friendliness; a country unspoiled and unchained, self-contained and self-sustained, but lavish with loveliness and light.—From "Silver Seas and Golden Cities," by FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES. (New York: Liveright.)

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N. E. Labor Backs Longer Work Hours

C.I.O., A. F. of L. leaders promise no barriers to stepped-up defense production rate.

"I favor all-out production for national defense and to help Britain," Kenneth I. Taylor, outstanding figure in organized labor in Massachusetts, said today.

Mr. Taylor, who is Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, gave this unqualified support to increasing production while discussing methods to that end.

He pointed out that there is no legal obstacle in the labor laws to a six-day week with overtime or to three-shift day, and said the State Federation of Labor would raise no objection to either.

Similarly no deterrent to such ways of raising the volume of production will be advanced by the other wing of the labor movement, the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This word comes from Liam Donlon, New England Field Representative of the C. I. O.

No Barriers

In short, organized labor in New England will offer no obstruction to multiplying production for defense as carried out within present labor legislation, specifically either to the six-day week or to three shifts.

Reports came out of Washington this week that an appeal would soon be made by the new Office of Production Management to extend the work week from the usual five days to six. The appeal, it was said, would be directed to concerns working on defense orders, so as to wipe out what has been called the two day week-end "blackout."

"Employers who own the property and machinery to be used to step up production should not simply hope that existing labor laws will be repealed or suspended," said Mr. Taylor.

"Nothing in any of the labor laws precludes the operation of a manufacturing establishment on a three-shift per day basis or seven days per week.

"The factor involved is the payment of time and a half after the employment of an individual for 40 hours in one week.

"Payment of time and a half is not necessarily attended by payment of all other overhead costs connected with production.

"For example the property and machinery are available seven days a week as they are for five. Numerous other items such as heat are also not affected by the operation of a plant on Saturdays or Sundays.

Stresses Larger Aspects

"I know of no labor union or representative who would interfere with production on Saturdays or Sundays in addition to the ordinary work week of five days provided the laws, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act are strictly observed, in addition to any working agreements between employers and employees.

"These Federal laws provide minimum wages and a maximum work week, but do not prohibit the extension of a work week. They simply require that work weeks extending beyond 40 hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one half for the hours worked over 40."

Mr. Donlon, New England Field Representative of the C. I. O., said:

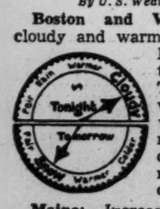
"In taking care of the immediate problems of increasing production, the six-day week with overtime appears to afford a way out.

"The C. I. O. will put no obstacle in the way of completing but rather will assist in promoting the defense program."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight with lowest temperature about 19; Thursday cloudy with snow and warmer; light variable winds becoming moderate northeast Thursday morning.



Maine: Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy with snow and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer, with intermittent light snow tonight; Thursday cloudy, snow and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy with snow, except rain on the south coast and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island—Moderate northwest winds tonight shifting to northeast and becoming fresh Thursday morning; weather cloudy tonight and Thursday with rain or snow Thursday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Increasing northeast and east winds becoming fresh, possibly strong at times, over north portion and overcast weather with intermittent light rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	13	12	New Orleans	59	54
Chicago	28	27	New York	28	19
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	39	31
Kansas City	30	38	Philadelphia	25	22
Los Angeles	50	48	St. Louis	38	36
Miami	80	67	Washington	30	28
Minneapolis	23	22			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 15.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:24 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Thursday, 12:55 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m.

Proposed N. E. Air-Mail Pick-Up Routes

By a Staff Artist

How Service Would Reach Smaller Communities

The map shows how southern New England would be crossed with a network of new air mail and express routes designed to supplement the trunk air lines serving New England under the plan of All American Aviation, Inc., of Wilmington, Del., to file application for these routes with the Civil Aeronautics Authority. All American would fly these routes non-stop, dropping and picking up mail sacks and packages with a special pick-up device suspended from the bottom of a single-engined airplane. For practical operating purposes each of these five routes would be divided in halves, each half feeding either Boston or New York as a terminal. Two other routes to be applied for west of New York are not shown. Similar pick-up service is operated in other States.

Connecticut Has It—What? Most N. E. Sun

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tearing New England's climate apart at a symposium late yesterday at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration brought forth some unusual facts and explanations concerning an area where the weather itself is world renowned for unusualness.

W. B. Liverance, Jr., mapped the northeastern states for areas of greatest cloudiness and most sunshine, but placed most emphasis on cloudiness. He found that in the mountainous areas of New England and Maine cloudiness rated 60 per cent with Mount Washington having maximum cloudiness. Cloudiness in southern New England ranked at 30 per cent while the whole area included in the six states was given as having the greatest cloudiness in the Country.

Minimum cloudiness and maximum sunshine awards go to southwestern Connecticut. Boston, he said, has more than 160 cloudy days each year and less than 70 sunshiny ones. Northfield has 67 sunshiny and Norwalk, Conn., 83. As for the month, January tends to show more cloudiness than July but April is the most cloudy and October the least cloudy. Boston on the average has 16 cloudy days in April and only 12 in October. Smoke was given as the principal factor involved in Boston's higher average of cloudy days since smoke particles aid in condensation of moisture.

J. G. Wilson, considering the coastal fog off the Gulf of Maine, said that 60 per cent of the year's fog comes over that area from May 1 to Sept. 1, with northern Maine getting rather the worst of it. This fog, he said, seldom penetrates more than two miles inland from the coast and is strictly "sea fog." The fog signals at Eastport average 1,600 hours of operation, he said, while those in southern sections of Maine average about 900.

Edward Sable of the United States Weather Bureau showed computations of wind velocities in the Boston area indicating that the daily maximum is reached at about three o'clock in the afternoon during the warm months of the year, and somewhat earlier during the cold. Also commenting on wind velocities, E. W. Eustice exhibited charts showing the rate at which wind velocities increase with height above ground. The charts are intended to indicate about how fast a given air mass moves, but unfortunately at high altitudes where data are especially needed, the balloons are frequently lost to view and that part of a chart must be largely estimation.

Dr. Victor Conrad, late of Vienna, research associate at Blue Hill Observatory, showed the stream lines of wind over New England pointing from the northwest to the southeast during winter and southwest to northwest in summer.

Briefly surveying the whole problem of the New England weather, Dr. Charles Brooks, Director of the Blue Hill Observatory, paid particular attention to Maine's fog, explaining it as the result of warm moist air from tropical Bermuda "highs" crossing the belt of cold water lying near the Maine shore. As it crosses the cold area it becomes chilled to the dew point.

New England Pick-Up Air Mail Awaits Study by Operators

As officials of All American Aviation, Inc., continued to gather economic information, preparatory to filing permission to operate five pick-up air mail and express routes in southern New England, enthusiasm for the plan was anticipated from the smaller cities and towns which might benefit from the route.

Editorial enthusiasm was expected to be demonstrated in the smaller city dailies and weekly journals of the 127 towns and cities among the group in which the pick-up service proposes to operate.

Airports Not Needed

One of the chief virtues of the air mail and express pick-up system is the fact that it requires no airports, though airports, of course, are welcome should the carrying of passengers be contemplated. In a score of cities and towns in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio served by All American routes emanating from Pittsburgh, a flat unobstructed area which has been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority as a pick-up point is all that is necessary.

All American officials said that enthusiasm for air mail pick-up had generated to such a degree in small towns that the company had been forced to add dozens of towns along their route due to pressure from town officials and Senators and representatives in Congress The surface of the potential traffic in small communities for air mail and express had been barely scratched, officials of the line said.

Cities and towns in New England and New York which All American proposes to serve follow. Locations in parentheses are points from which it is proposed to serve the preceding communities:

Communities Involved

Boston to New York via New Haven and Hartford: New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mamaroneck, N. Y. (Rye); Port Chester, N. Y. (Greenwich, Conn.); Stamford, Conn. (Springdale, Darien); South Norwalk, Conn. (Norwalk); Westport, Conn. (Saugatuck); Fairfield, Conn. (Southport); Bridgeport, Conn. (Stratford); Milford, Conn. (Orange, Shelton); Darby, Conn. (Ansonia); West Haven, East Haven, and New Haven, Conn.; Wallingford, Conn.; Meriden, Conn.; Middletown, Conn. (Portland); Hartford, Conn.; Willimantic, Conn.; Norwich, Conn. (Taftville); Jewett City, Conn.; Plainfield, Conn. (Central Village, Conn.); Natick, R. I.; W. Warwick, R. I. (Providence); Pawtucket, R. I. (Attleboro, Mass.); N. Attleboro, Mass. (Foxboro, Mass.); Mansfield, Mass.; Stoughton, Mass.; Braintree, Mass. (Quincy, Mass.)

Boston to New York via Danbury and Hartford: Mt. Vernon, N. Y. (Tuckahoe, N. Y.); Scarsdale, N. Y.; White Plains, N. Y.; Pleasantville, N. Y. (Chappaqua, N. Y.); Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Ridgefield, Conn.; Danbury, Conn. (Bethel, Conn.); Sandy Hook, Conn.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn. (Waterville, Conn.); Southington, Conn.; Bristol, Conn.; New Britain, Conn. (Kensington, Conn.); Hartford, Conn. (E. Hartford, Conn., Wethersford, Conn.); Manchester, Conn.; Rockville, Conn.; Stafford Springs, Conn.; Southbridge, Mass.; Webster, Mass.; Uxbridge, Mass.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Milford, Mass.; Walpole, Mass.; Norwood, Mass.; Dedham, Mass.

Boston to New York via Long Island: Floral Park, N. Y.; Mineola, N. Y.; Hempstead, N. Y.; Valley Stream, N. Y. (Lynbrook, N. Y., Rockville Center, N. Y.); Freeport, N. Y. (Merrick, N. Y., Bellmore, N. Y.); Amityville, N. Y. (Lindenhurst, N. Y.); Babylon, N. Y. (Bay Shore, N. Y.); Islip, N. Y. (Sayville, N. Y., Bayport, N. Y., Bluepoint, N. Y.); Patchogue, N. Y.; Center Moriches, N. Y.; Riverhead, N. Y.; Southhampton, N. Y.; Shelter Island, N. Y.; Plum Island, N. Y.; Race Pt., Fishers Island, N. Y.; New London, Conn.; Mystic, Conn. (Stonington, Conn.); Westerly, R. I.; Wakefield, R. I. (Narragansett Pier); Newport, R. I. (Jamestown, R. I.); Bristol, R. I.; Fall River, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Middleboro, Mass. (Lakeville); Taunton, Mass.; Bridgewater, Mass.; Brockton, Mass. (Whitman, Mass.); Rockland, Mass.; East Weymouth, Mass.

Boston to New York via Springfield, Mass.: Yonkers, N. Y.; Tarrytown, N. Y.; Ossining, N. Y.; Brewster, N. Y. (Carmel, N. Y.); New Milford, Conn. (Litchfield, Conn.); Torrington, Conn.; Winsted, Conn.; Westfield, Conn.; Springfield, Mass. (Chicopee, Ludlow, Mass.); Holyoke, Mass., (East Hampton, Mass.); No. Hampton, Mass. (Florence, Mass., Hadley, Mass.); Amherst, Mass.; Ware, Mass.; Spencer, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Westboro, Mass.; Marlboro, Mass.; Framingham, Mass.; Natick, Mass. (Wellesley, Mass.); Newton, Mass.

Boston to New York via Albany: Troy N. Y.; Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Bennington, Vt.; Williamstown, Mass.; N. Adams, Mass.; Adams, Mass.; Shelburne, Mass. (Shelburne Falls, Mass.); Greenfield, Mass.; Turners Falls, Mass.; Orange, Mass.; Athol, Mass.; Baldwinville, Mass.; Gardner, Mass.; Clinton, Mass.; Hudson, Mass.; Maynard, Mass.; Waltham, Mass.; Ridgefield Pk., N. J. (Ridgefield, N. J.; Hackensack, N. J.; Englewood, N. J.; Nyack, N. Y.; Haverstraw, N. Y.; Peekskill, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Beacon, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Kingston, N. Y.; Saugerties, N. Y.; Catskill, N. Y.; Hudson, N. Y.; Great Barrington, Mass.; Lee, Mass. (Stockbridge, Mass.); Pittsfield, Mass. (Dalton, Mass.); Albany, N. Y. Rensselaer, N. Y.)

No Utility Strike Is R. I. Hope

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15 (AP)—A 24-hour postponement of a strike scheduled by union employees of the Narragansett Electric Company, which serves a large section of this industrial State, gave negotiators a new opportunity today to reach an agreement.

The postponed strike was called originally for 7 a. m. today, but the Brotherhood of Utility Workers of New England (independent) consented late last night to Mayor Dennis J. Roberts' plea for a one-day delay to permit further negotiations.

The company provides light and power for Providence and the entire central and southern parts of the State, with the exception of Newport County.

Unionists sought a 15 per cent wage increase, pay for holidays and two weeks' vacation instead of one.

Lawyers Urge Faith in Courts Be Revitalized

That, Bar Association executives say, is best weapon against 'fifth column' activity.

Faith in the American judicial system must be maintained, with a program of action, to eliminate the "fear of invasion from within," keynoting speakers today told executives of New England and New York bar associations meeting in Boston in the first of a series of conferences on national defense.

The conferences to be held in various cities throughout the United States, will end some time in May.

Establishing of a free legal service bureau for members of the United States military and naval forces, the newly formed conscript army, and their dependents, was urged during the morning session by Reginald H. Smith, Boston attorney.

Speaking at the noon luncheon, Arthur T. Vanderbilt, former President of the American Bar Association, told the lawyers that "'fifth columns' thrive on ignorance and discontent and to prevent their spread the public must be convinced they are getting justice, and that justice is being administered. We must develop the same confidence in our courts that the English have built up in theirs."

Where Invasion Threatens

Mr. Vanderbilt quoted an English lord justice whom he met in England in 1938, who said:

"Strong countries do not fear invasion from without, but they do invasion from within. Any country where the people love liberty and natural leaders are capable of leadership, need have no fear."

Natural leaders, it was inferred, are professional men, such as lawyers.

Edmund R. Beckwith, Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the American Bar Association, supported Mr. Vanderbilt.

"We are an easy-going and wasteful people, and we show those failings in many places besides the night club and the garbage pail," he said. "We have tolerated municipal corruption, patronage in the courts, spoils in legislation and every kind of inefficiency.

"In the present circumstances every evil in the body politic, whatever its cause or nature, is a weakness which imperils our defenses. To remedy those failings in every field of law and business administration is a pressing duty of our profession."

Legal Aid Easy of Access

Mr. Smith, in explaining his plan for a free legal aid service, said:

"There must be in every city, in urban areas, and in every county and rural area a definite agency of the bar itself, approved and supported by the bar, to lend legal aid and assistance. This agency must have a definite office, hours and staff of attorneys. The existence of this office and its address and desire to serve free of charge must be given the widest publicity through the radio, the pulpit, the press and the social agency."

Jacob M. Lashly, President of the American Bar Association, said that national defense would be the core of the program of the conferences whose purpose is to originate ideas and to promote collectively a program for the lawyer in national defense. He also stated that it would be the duty of the lawyer to instill in the public a necessary confidence in the American judiciary.

An Armful of Chickens

By a Staff Photographer

G. A. Hoffman, Saugus breeder of White Wyandottes — **Richard C. Smith**, Maynard, holds one of Hoffman fowls — **Edward L. Ross**, Berlin, has an armful of White Wyandottes

Hackles and Cackles Provide Great Poultry Show at Garden

The Boston Poultry Show, oldest of its kind in the world, it is claimed—a show that has continued without interruption for 92 years through wars and depressions, good times and bad "with never a falter or skip"—opened today at the Boston Garden.

Exhibitors from all over the United States and Canada attended, placing on exhibition and in prize competition a variety of what is described as the finest display of poultry to be seen anywhere in this country or any country at one time.

The list of the different breeds of fowl—turkeys, geese, ducks, roosters, chickens, pigeons and pheasants—assembled at the Garden fills a small catalogue but all are to be seen during the remainder of the week through Sunday. Among the exhibitors is Miss Susan Saltonstall, daughter of the Governor.

This Boston show is regarded a national institution in poultry circles. It had its origin back in the New England clipper ship days when the captains from Boston and Salem brought poultry to America, and particularly to Boston, from the four corners of the globe.

Thus the fancy poultry industry was born and nurtured in New England and the Boston show naturally became the nation's pioneer poultry exhibition. Today, in its 92nd year, it holds the record as the oldest in the world.

Every angle of interest to poultrymen as well as laymen is displayed at the show. The judges of the many different varieties of birds are poultrymen of "international reputation." Many awards will be distributed as usual, but the most coveted is the $3,000 gold cup to be awarded to the exhibitor of the seven best specimens of large fowl or bantams. The cup is donated by Philip M. Plant of New York.

Dever Giving Up to Bushnell Urges Hurricane Settlement

Before relinquishing his office to incoming Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell today, Paul A. Dever urged prompt passage of remedial legislation to allow the State to pay contractors who made repairs on the various State armories after the September, 1938, hurricane "upon the basis of the fair value of (actual hurricane repair) work performed and materials furnished." The recommendation was contained in the annual report of the Attorney General's Department.

Mr. Dever greeted the new Attorney General who came to his office following his induction in the Governor's office. Handing him a folder of the day's correspondence, he said, "I am glad to transmit the days work to my successor and to greet you to this very comfortable chair."

Mr. Bushnell expressed his appreciation for what he termed "the splendid co-operation" offered by Mr. Dever and his staff following the election. "No one," he said, "could have asked for any better spirit of co-operation."

Among those in the Attorney General's office when Mr. Bushnell took over, were his wife, and mother, court officers from the East Cambridge Court House where the new Attorney General had his office while District Attorney of Middlesex County. He was also greeted by Jay R. Benton, a former Attorney General.

In his annual report, Mr. Dever said that claims of several contractors doing hurricane repair work had been settled by compromise prior to court action ruling that payments were not required because the contracts had not been approved by the Adjutant General's office. Several other contractors, he explained have not been paid and legally "are without remedy to enforce payment."

'No Foreign War' Secret Committee To Draft Policy

Formation of a secret policy committee by the No Foreign War Committee was announced here today by Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War group.

Mr. Marshall said that the names of the seven members of the policy committee would be withheld from the public "to keep them from being harried." He gave, however, a clue to their identity by saying that three of the seven were drawn from the board of directors named last night.

The organization held its first annual meeting last night in New York, Mr. Marshal l said, and named the following directors:

Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet of Georgia, widow of Gen. James Longstreet of the Confederate Army; Harry W. Colmery, Topeka, Kan., a former National Commander of the American Legion; Clarence Buddington Kelland, author; Mark (Jones, Princeton, N. J., cenomist; Bronson Batchelder, New York City, economist; Harry M. Gage, President of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Mr. Marshall's home town; Frank K. Hahn, Mayor of Cedar Rapids; Don Barnes, attorney, Cedar Rapids, and Robert M. Lancaster, investment banker, New York City.

Mr. Lancaster is Treasurer of the Committee, has held this office since the Committee's start, and has been known as such to the public. Last night's meeting decided also to set up a finance committee, Mr. Marshall added. He said that his group had received over 10,000 individual contributions and 30,000 communications.

Establishment of the board of directors, policy committee, and finance committee followed the resignation the day before of the committee's organizer and field director, O. K. Armstrong of Springfield, Mo. Mr. Armstrong declared his retirement was due in part to the lack in the No Foreign War Committee of a governing body of prominent citizens. He also said he felt the committee should accept financial support only "against which there can arise no public suspicion or distrust."

Legal Lights Discuss Defense

By a Staff Photographer

Bar Association Conference Leaders

Left to right: Arthur T. Vanderbilt, New Jersey, former President of the American Bar Association; Jacob M. Lashly, St. Louis, President of the American Bar Association; Edmund R. Beckwith, New York, Chairman of the Committee on National Defense meeting in Boston.

City Planning Tied to Defense By Architects

Boston committee finds opportunity for gains in community welfare under careful policy.

Are cities and towns poorly planned? Are building codes all out of date? Are neighborhoods in need of immediate rehabilitation?

Answering these questions strongly in the affirmative today, Chester Lindsay Churchill, chairman of the special Boston committee of the American Institute of Architects studying defense problems, pointed out that city planners and architects "are standing on the threshold of a new era of great opportunity" to make communities better places to live in as well as providing protection in event of war.

This was the committee's first comprehensive report since the start of its investigations several weeks ago and constitutes one of the first concrete bases for defense action yet evolved in New England circles.

Defense Discloses Needs

Out of the defense emergency, Mr. Churchill declared, there is emerging factual evidence of tremendous value to city planners trying to improve business and traffic circulation and to resist the tendencies toward over-decentralization of urban districts.

"The problems of both centralizing and decentralizing populations are accentuated by the defense emergency," Mr. Churchill stated, "and in order that communities may not be hurt from the standpoint of economics when peace returns, the relation of city changes to the planning problem is vital. We will need expert studies of locating new structures or of relocating existing structures, both commercial and private."

Protection of historical structures, camouflaging of trains and busses, housing with particular reference to civilian shelters are among the studies being made by Mr. Churchill's committee. Preliminary facts released for the first time by the committee head covered a wide range of issues hinging on the housing problems.

Thorough Surveys Needed

Said Mr. Churchill: "In vital areas, surveys of existing unoccupied buildings are essential to provide ready data on their availability for temporary use to replace bombed or otherwise destroyed structures under war conditions. In many cases it may be necessary speedily to erect structures to replace those destroyed. The committee feels that the planning and layout of such new structures can be done on a unit basis which would make them economical as well as useful."

He pointed out that communities could avoid the financial loss and injury to real estate values in the future by providing strict architectural supervision over the building in the present. As for civilian shelters, the committee found that because of the quality of construction certain new buildings can be made to serve properly as shelters either in their present condition or with some practical alterations.

"Certain subways may be utilized as at present constructed," Mr. Churchill continued. "Others will require further construction in order to be proof against bombs In every case at least some alteration will be necessary to provide properly the necessary services for large numbers of people who might use them over a period of many hours.

"Data on the populations of cities and towns, and on the movement of this population because of changes due to war industries, affect the housing problem. The need of the study and execution of good housing is obvious, and architects of experience are particularly necessary.

Places for Supply Depots

"Housing also presents the problem of whether supply depots for the vital necessities of life should be formed by locating existing structures, by altering existing structures, or by building new structures. Bombing and other war measures may seriously interrupt and disrupt supplies. The outlying districts which take care of such areas should have at central points suitable housing for supply depots to overcome the difficulty of disruption of supplies from larger centers of population.

"The science of camouflage has changed greatly since the last war. There is no doubt that photographic and other data giving accurate information concerning our terrain and cities and towns is in the hands of potential enemies. Studies show that to counteract this, camouflage can be successfully used so that the aspect of a city or town is changed from the air, and landmarks and targets are lost, with the possibility of vital damage being much less.

"Camouflage should also be applied to moving objects such as trains. As camouflage involves largely a plan layout of areas and values of color, this is another field in which the architect can apply his training."

Underground shelters, Mr. Churchill continued, could be built both for bomb protection and for the peacetime provisions of automobile parking. He approved proposals for overhead roadways in Boston which could also be turned to the function of shelters from air attacks

Council Balks at Naming Wood to Fall River Post

In the first test of strength between Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the new Democratic-controlled Executive Council today, the Council refused to confirm the nomination by the Governor of Russell A. Wood, retiring State Auditor, as Chairman of the Fall River Finance Board.

However, the Governor announced that he would re-submit his nomination later today in the hope that he can obtain the favor of the Council before its meeting next Wednesday. The Council is composed of five Democrats and four Republicans in contrast to last year's Council of eight Republicans and one Democrat.

Today's vote of the Council was four to four and followed a defeat of a motion by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley (D) to postpone the vote a week.

Mr. Coakley voted with three Republican Councilors in favor of Mr. Wood's appointment. If he continues to side with the Republican members, Mr. Wood's appointment at the next Council meeting is regarded as virtually assured because Councilor Frank A. Brooks, absent today, is certain to favor the Governor's selection.

The fight against the former State Auditor's appointment was led by Councilor Joseph P. Clark, Jr., of Fall River. Declaring he would continue the fight, Mr. Clark said today, "I am not opposed to him because he is not a good man for the position, but because he is not from my district." It is believed that he favors appointment of a Fall River man.

The Council confirmed the nomination of John J. Darcy of Lawrence as Judge of the Lawrence District Court and of William H. Daly as special justice of the same court.

Previously Mark A. Galusha of Williamstown was appointed by Governor Saltonstall to succeed Lieut. Col. Edward D. Sirois as Assistant Secretary to the Governor. Colonel Sirois will leave to go into Federal service with the National Guard units tomorrow.

To succeed John P. White, Executive Messenger to the Governor, who has also been called into service in the National Guard, Governor Saltonstall appointed George Phillip Capen of Canton.

Colonel Sirois is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, while Mr. White is the youngest Town Moderator in Massachusetts serving in that capacity in his home town of Winthrop.

Mr. Galusha, who becomes Assistant Secretary, was appointed Director of the State Division of Livestock Disease Control in 1939. He went to West Point from 1919 to 1923, and served in the Coast Artillery until 1927.

Mr. Capen has served as a court officer in the Massachusetts House of Representatives since 1933, when Governor Saltonstall, then Speaker of the House, first appointed him. He was educated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Lowell Institute. For some years he was an executive in the manufacture of chemical products and subsequently was in the oil burner business. He served two years as Chairman of the Canton Board of Selectmen, three years on the School Committee, and a year and a half as Town Clerk.

At the same time, Governor Saltonstall appointed Herbert A. Baker of Norwood as Special Justice of the Dedham District Court to succeed the late James A. Donovan.

Since Mr. Baker graduated from Harvard Law School in 1914 he has practiced law, principally industrial and patent litigation. He served as a Selectman in Norwood from 1930 to 1933, being Chairman of the Board in 1933.

To succeed Mr. Galusha as Director of the State Division of Livestock Disease Control, the Governor appointed James de Normandie of Lincoln. Mr. de Normandie is a dairy farmer. Recently the Governor named him to the Advisory Board of the State Department of Agriculture.

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Chinese pillow vase about 7" high, regularly $4.50. SALE PRICE **$2.50**

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New England Living Costs Show Increase

The cost of living climbed a trifle in New England during December as compared with November, it is indicated by the monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York.

Eight cities showed advances and none a decline. Fall River and Lynn, Mass., topped the New England group with an increase of nine tenths of one per cent, and so stood close to the highest throughout the country. Only four cities in the United States went up higher, Syracuse, N. Y., standing first with 1.2 per cent.

Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., had a rise of .6 per cent, Manchester, N. H., and Providence, R. I., of .5 per cent, and Boston and Portland, Maine, .4 per cent. Twenty-one cities in other parts of the country showed less, three recording a decline. But 35 had as much of a rise o. more than Boston.

In general, the average of living costs for Demember this year was reported as 1.4 per cent higher than for December of 1940.

Wharfage Charge At Jumped Fee In Effect in Boston

Wharfage charges of 50 cents a ton took effect at Boston's ocean terminals today.

The charge at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, which is owned by the State of Massachusetts, was formerly 25 cents a ton. The other terminals charged according to the commodity, with a different rate for almost each item.

At terminals owned by the railroads, the new rate applies only to freight moving on or off the pier by other means than rail. At Commonwealth Pier, however, the rate applies to all cargo, irrespective of the method of its movement.

Vigorous protests were filed against the new schedule during the past few weeks. Steamship men said today that they anticipated a large volume of complaints when shippers received their first bills at the higher figure.

Bills for freight hauls as well as for wharfage go out to the shipper or receiver soon after a vessel's cargo is loaded or discharged.

Some of the bills will be lower than in the past, when items are involved which were charged more than 50 cents a ton under the old plan. Many items, however, will be charged considerably more under the new procedure. Steamship men say that the average Boston cargo will be forced to pay more than in the past.

The first intercoastal ship affected at Commonwealth Pier was the Kentuckian of the American-Hawaiian Line. This vessel is loading today and will sail tonight for the Pacific Coast of the United States. All cargo received today at the pier for the vessel was charged at the new rate.

First Corps Staff To Greet Battalion At Camp Edwards

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—High ranking officers of the First Corps Area were on hand today to greet the incoming 102d Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, which arrived by special train from Buffalo, N. Y.

The 102d battalion formerly was the 121st Cavalry, New York National Guard. Its enrollment lists 349 officers and men, who will be equipped with 37mm antiaircraft guns.

Join the Navy

The U. S. S. Gwyn, destroyer No. 433, was placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard today by Capt. Ronan C. Grady, Captain of the Yard and Acting Commandant.

Commanding Officer of the Gwyn is Lieut. Commander J. M. Higgins and the Executive Officer is Lieut. H. W. Taylor.

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They Have Homes Now

R. J. Keller

Community Fund Aids Youngsters Like These

One of the many activities of the Community Fund in Greater Boston is to to provide foster homes for children who have no homes of their own. In 1940, for example, 2,200 Greater Boston youngsters spent happy days in many families selected by the Fund.

Under the guidance of carefully selected foster fathers and mothers, many of whom have children of their own, the 2,200 youngsters were given many benefits in the foster homes which otherwise would have been barred to them. The children varied from babies to youths of 18 or 19.

Some were placed in the homes for health reasons; others to learn how to behave and live in harmony with other children; others were taken in because they had nobody in the world to give them help.

Helping out with the chores is fun to these youngsters (upper photo), many of whom have never met a chicken face to face before; other youngsters make friends with cats in the big hammock slung under the shade trees near by as they enjoy outdoor country life for a few days in summer.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Quarterly dinner meeting of the New England Vocational Guidance Association: William A. Foley New England District Manager of United States Civil Service Commission, will speak on "New England Employment objectives in Federal Services," at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, at 6:30 p. m.

New England Town Hall's "Dinner for Democracy," J. Weston Allen and David C. Adkins, speakers, 264 Huntington Avenue, at 7:30 p. m. New England Town Meeting of the Air, Verne Marshall and Mayo A. Shattuck discussing "Aid to Britain: Give, Lend, or Withhold?" Philip Cabot, moderator; W. Barton Leach, interrogator, at 8 p. m.

Symposium under the auspices of the Peace Action Council of The Community Church of Boston, subject "Should the United States Attempt to Feed the Peoples of the Occupied Countries?" The Rev. Dr. Hobart Goewey, the Rev. Dr. Vivian Pomeroy, and Wilfred A. Malenbaum, instructor in economics at Harvard University, speakers at 3 Joy Street, 7:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Heresy about Hearsay," by John MacArthur Maguire, professor of law at Harvard University third of series by faculty of the Harvard Law School, in the Court Room, Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School, at 8 p. m.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Chinese Ciramics" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Luncheon meeting of women members of the Republican State Committee and other officers of the Women's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts, Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, President of the Massachusetts Safety Council, will speak on "Defense," Hotel Bellevue, 12:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Margaret Kurkjian, pianist in Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Expansive Nationalism" by Dr. William Leonard Langer, professor of history in Harvard University, fourth in series on "The Rise of the European Conflagration of Ideas," sponsored by the Lowell Institute, in the lecture hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Municipal Orchestra of Budapest; Guitar Concert & Radio Orchestra; News in English; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Choral Selections. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by A. G. MacDonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: First, Second and Third Acts of "El Trovador," by Jose Verdi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Philip Noel Baker, M. P., Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.2m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49m.

London—11:10 p. m.—"Think on These Things." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
8:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.
(No Wednesday news)
For Thursday, Jan. 16
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

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Educator Asks Boys Be Made To Swing Picks

National compulsory work camps for all boys in the United States, not replacing but supplementing the public and private schools, was the plan put forth last night by the headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, Dr. Claude M. Fuess, at a dinner in his honor at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Dr. Fuess believes that American boys—whom he considers the best raw material in the world—should be uniformly trained for their part in society.

"I would have every young man in the country," Dr. Fuess said, "unless seriously incapacitated, enroll at a specified time, and then, after the necessary testing, be put to work with pick and shovel, ax and crowbar, at a task for the good of the community."

It is Dr. Fuess' opinion that a concerted, long-time unified program of this sort, co-operated in by the Government and the schools throughout the Nation, would result in a manhood more awake to the duties and obligations of democracy than it is today; that it would harden the muscles and mature the minds of our young men, and—by bringing them together without regard for class, wealth, or other social distinction—would make true democrats of them.

Dr. Fuess admitted that to some extent this implied regimentation, that it would involve considerable expense, and that the difficulties of putting it into operation should not be minimized. But he felt that the resultant advantages would far outweigh these objections.

"I would suggest," he said, "that when the existing crisis has passed, we consider ways and means of mobilizing all our resources, material and human, and that we especially apply our imaginations to the best method of enrolling boys in work camps and instilling in them a sense of their duty to themselves and to the State."

Vermont Senator Sees Threat In Lease-Lend Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Senator George Aiken (R) of Vermont, believes the Administration's Lend-Lease Bill would mean the "deliberate sacrifice of our present Democratic form of government."

He interpreted the proposal as "placing all our resources, all our future, in the hands of one man with the power to strip our own Country of all its defenses."

Other New England members of Congress reported their mail was running strongly against the measure, Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, reporting it was a 3 to 1 against; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, 7 to 3 against; Senator John A Danaher (R) of Connecticut, 10 to 1 against.

Proposed New Hampshire Act Would Mark End of Ellsworth

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 15—A good many bills of local interest have been introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature since the first of the year, but out of this maze emerges one a little out of the ordinary because it may write the last chapter in the history of a New Hampshire town.

The Town of Ellsworth was once an enterprising settlement, but gradually the real property in the community was taken over for a National Forest. The population decreased, but the tax rate constantly increased.

The bill now before the Legislature provides for division of the remaining territory of Ellsworth between the adjoining towns of Campton and Rumney.

WPA Vocational Training

As a result of vocational training for national defense in New Hampshire, "approximately 92 Work Projects Administration trainees who have completed a satisfactory course in 'refresher' training have had their services terminated because of securing private or public employment," according to Edward F. Davey, WPA State supervisor of vocational training for national defense. "Many of these men," according to Mr. Davey, "are now earning as much in one week as they formerly were paid for a month by the WPA."

Officials found that there were many men on WPA who had had considerable experience in various fields of skilled labor but during the last few years had got away from their special fields. The courses sponsored by the State Department of Education at the expense of the Federal Government have provided the needed "refreshing." Mr. Davey said that "there are men now available for employment who have had as much as 40 years experience at a trade." Those from the WPA taking the courses have been paid their regular WPA wages.

Proposed Legislation

Ralph E Langdell of Manchester, legislative counsel for Gov. Robert Blood, is at work on various pieces of legislation that will be sponsored by the State Administration.

Francis P. Murphy who retired as Governor the first of the year probably established a record for Administration-sponsored legislation as far as the State is concerned. During his first term he put about 30 bills in the hands of the lawmakers and was turned down on only one. In his second term he made legislative recommendations in his inaugural but left the drafting of legislation to carry out his recommendations to the lawmakers.

Now, it appears that Governor Blood is going to follow the method of the first term of Governor Murphy. While it is not known just how many pieces of Administration legislation will be introduced, it is known that they will include a bill for the reconstruction of the longest wooden bridge in the world, the mile-long Hampton Beach toll bridge; reconstruction or repairs of the sea wall at the mouth of the Hampton River; legislation to transfer some of the fish and game rulings from the Legislature to the State Fish and Game Commission; and a bill providing for various changes in the State Unemployment Compensation Act. Governor Blood says that all Administration measures will be introduced through the committee on rules of the House after January 21.

Lumber Milling

The lumber milling industry is expanding in many sections as a direct result of the hurricane of the fall of 1938 and the Federal program of salvaging timber felled at that time. The milling phase of the salvaging program is being handled by privately owned mills under contract with the Timber Salvage Administration.

Locally owned milling corporations have been set up in a number of communities, including Nashua and Laconia. Just how much employment will be provided has not been disclosed but it is reported that several hundred men will receive many months work in milling the lumber. In some sections of the State sawmills are still busy sawing hurricane logs, chiefly those which were placed in water storage after their removal from the woods.

The entire program including harvesting, sawing and milling has resulted in renewed interest in New Hampshire in the lumber industry that was once the No. 1 industry of the State. Forestry officials are hopeful that this will lead to adoption of forest management policies in the future that will make forestry in the State more profitable than it has been in recent years.

Animal Poster Contest Started

The annual poster contest of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been announced by its President, Dr. Francis H. Rowley.

The contest is open to school children from the fourth grade through High School in public and parochial schools of the state. It closes March 29, and winners will be announced during Be Kind to Animals Week, April 21-26.

During December agents of the Society traveled 15,889 miles and provided assistance for 5,766 animals, Dr. Rowley reports. Membership in the Jack London Club, opposed to the cruelty involved in the training of animals for stage and screen, has now reached 797,000 he said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 16
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce: sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Edna O'Dell and piano	Studio orchestra
3:15 E. Conley, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	The Islanders	Studio orchestra
3:30 News: Dixie talk	John's Other Wife: sk	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio orchestra
3:45 Don Artiste	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio orchestra
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas": serial	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	"Susan Be Smooth"	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" Speaker
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Sunrman, juvenile sk	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scatterwood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Swing Serenade": orch.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30 News Review	Tropical Moods: records	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe de Leon's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Tu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	The Four Tones
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley, m. c.: speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	N. E. Town Meeting of the Air: "Aid to Britain: Give, Lend or Withhold?"	Fireside Time
8:15 Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Midnight": drama	"How Did You Meet?": sk.		WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 dramatization: News	"Tom Mix": sketch	Party: Louis Massey and the Westerners		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45				George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred Allen: Kenny Baker: Portland Hoffa: orchestra	"Frontline Headlines"	"Time to Smile": Eddie Cantor: vocalist: orch.	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	"Dream Castle"		Harvard-Brown Swimming Meet Described by Jim Britt	
9:30	News: Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney"		Classical Album
9:45	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch		Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Mastersingers, trans.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Sen. Murray, Mont.	Senator Josh Lee, Talk	Musical Knowledge	News	Local Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	"Concert Hall of the Air"	Kay Kyser's College of	Joseph E. Davies	Local Sports
10:45 News of the World	"Concert Hall of the Air"	Musical Knowledge	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Local Sports
11:00 News: weather news	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch	Local News: Weather	Paul Pendarvis' Orch	Day's End
11:30 Music": recordings	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm':	Five Star News
11:45	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose Orchestra	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Review, Musical	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 On Your Toes	Clock: News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio Program; Records	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Songs	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	U. S. Governm't Reports	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"	The Merry-Go-Round	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir Loft	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Hank Lawson's Knights	Melody Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother": sk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Lester Quest, with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30 "Big Sister": sk	"Harvey and Dell": sk	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Singing Surf Riders
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Music	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News: Talk: Georgia Mae	"The Citadel"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Songs: Stocks: Organ	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Music of Today"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills: house-	Ohio School of the Air	Novachord Tones
1:45 "Road of Life"	News: Weather	hold talk	The Three Suns	Swing Time
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum: record.	Hymns of All Churches	News, Cedric Foster	"The Mikado"
2:15 'Joyce Jordan'	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": drama	School of the Air	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Album	Studio Program
3:15 E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	"Song Treasury"	Studio Program
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Betty and Buddy	Studio Program
3:45 "Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Here's Looking at You"	Studio Program
4:00 "Portia Blake" sk	"Mother o' Mine" sk	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Below the Rio Grande	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Music: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scatterwood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Novatime: transcript'as	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"What Do You Think?"
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or. with	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 views	Yvette; B. Parks, m. c.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford:	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orch.; M. Martin	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Harmony Caravan
8:30 "City Desk": news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	Connie Boswell; Bob	Network program	
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	News: America's Town	Burns; Guests; Music	Alfred Wallenstein's	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 teur Hour	Meeting: "Should We	Maids; Orchestra	Sinfonietta	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Adopt the President's	Rudy Vallee Show; or-	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Jay Wesley, sports	Lend-Lease Plan?"	chestra; chorus; guests	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	'Ahead of the Headlines'	"Musical Americana";	Chicago Symphony Or-	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	Paul Martin's Orchestra	guests; orchestra	chestra, Dr. Frederick	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; News	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Stock, conductor	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch	Local News: Weather	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Alpineers
11:30 Music"	Orrin Tucker's Orch	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Hockey comment	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Chester's Or	Orrin Tucker's Orch	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch	News Service

Harnessing Smashed Atoms: Physicist Shows Pitfalls

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a reasonable chance that atomic energy will be the fuel of the future, Dr. E. U. Condon, associate director of Westinghouse Research Laboratories, told the Boston section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology last night.

Westinghouse feels so strongly that some day atomic power from radioactive minerals will be used to run the machinery of our civilization that its expenditures for research in this field approach seven figures.

Dr. Condon described first the wilderness of atoms in which mankind finds himself, a wilderness where speed laws are badly needed for ultra tiny particles and where there are 140 "robber" atoms for every productive one. Just as a leader must understand his people before he can lead them to productive work, so must the physicist know all about these atomic forces before he can devise methods for using them for power production.

"If we can find a way to use the energy of the split uranium atom, we will have a fuel that is more than two million times as rich as coal," said Dr. Condon. Each time an atom of uranium is split, 200,000,000-electron volts of energy are released.

Energy for City

Although the energy from a single atom is too small to be used for anything, there are more than 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (one septillion) atoms in a pound of uranium. The splitting of that many atoms would give 10,000,000 kilowatt hours of power, which would supply a city of 100,000 persons with its power needs for three months, if it could be used efficiently.

The trouble is that the kind of uranium atoms giving up such fabulous amounts of power make up only one part in 140 of the bulk of uranium metal. These productive atoms are now known to be U-235 and the others are mostly U-238 atoms, named according to their relative weights in atomic units. This means that if neutrons are shot into a uranium target to release energy, they have only one chance in 140 of hitting the right kind of an atom. If they miss, they are captured by U-238 atoms which merely "steal" such neutrons without splitting.

Of course the answer to this would be to sort out all the U-235 atoms and bombard only these, but the difficulty is, that no satisfactory method has been devised to accomplish this.

"One thing we do know," Dr. Condon continued, "the neutrons must be slowed down from their 770,000,000-mile-an-hour flight to the atomic walking pace of about 3,100 miles an hour to make them most effective.

Neutron "Shock Absorbers"

"This is accomplished by making the neutrons pass through water, paraffin or other substance containing hydrogen atoms. These act as shock absorbers, as neutrons bounce around among them."

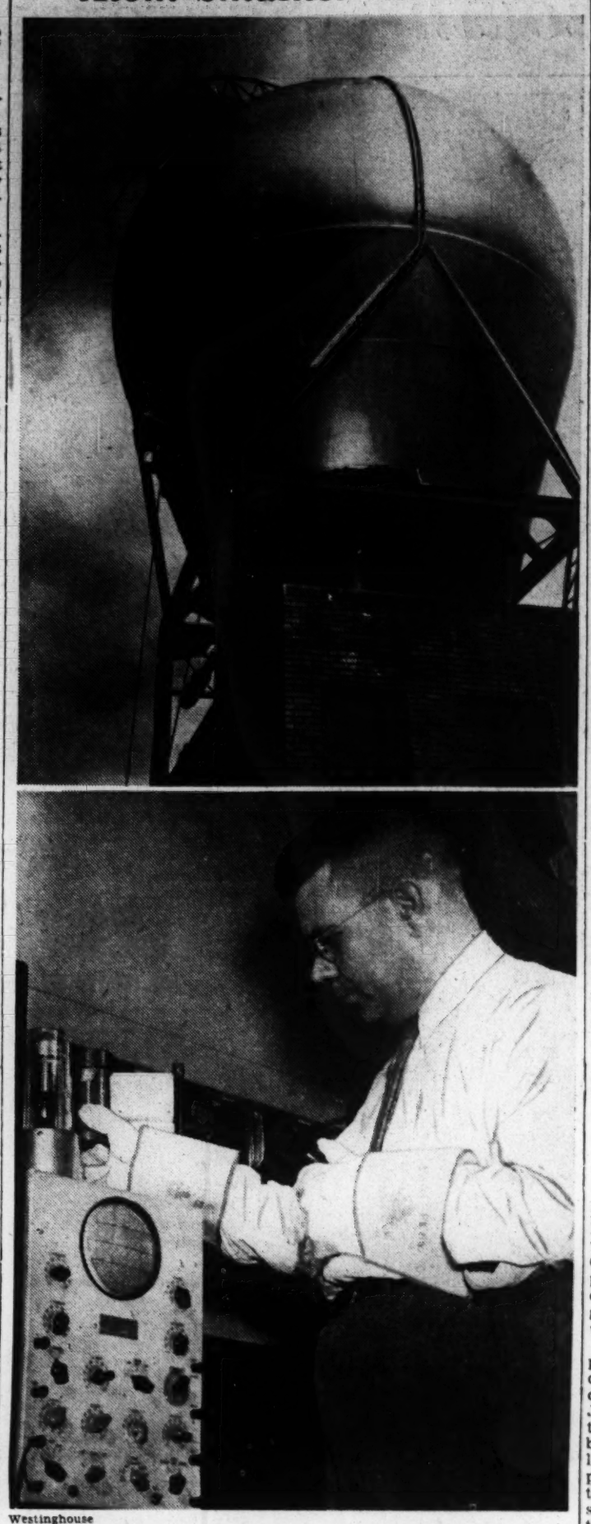
Having obtained a quantity of U-235, then comes the question of how to use it, should it be dropped as a solid chunk of metal in water or other liquid, should it be ground up into uranium sand, or should it be dissolved?

"Since this energy shows up in the form of heat," said Dr. Condon, "once an efficient method is found to release it, it would be used just as we now use the heat from burning coal. That is, to drive turbines or turbo-generators. However, present calculations show that a very large block of uranium would be necessary to make the process feasible."

One of the latest discoveries made by Westinghouse physicists, Dr. Condon stated, was that uranium atoms also can be split by the action of high-voltage gamma-rays. These radiations, similar to X-rays but much shorter in wave length and with far greater penetrating power, were produced by bombarding fluorine with high-energy protons using the pear-shaped "atom smasher" in East Pittsburgh. Also the speed which fast neutrons must have to split U-238 atoms has been measured accurately and compared with the speed necessary to split U-235 atoms.

Before the meeting, a special inspection and demonstration of the cyclotron and Van de Graaff equipment at Technology was held, open to the engineers and their guests. In addition to the popular account of what is meant by atomic energy and what is being done to learn more about it, Dr. Condon discussed several other problems in nuclear physics.

'Atom Smasher' at Work



Westinghouse

Play Roles in Search for Atomic Power

Upper: The 60-foot Westinghouse "atom smasher" at East Pittsburgh shatters the cores of atoms in fundamental studies of matter. Lower: Dr. E. U. Condon, Associate Director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, making a simple demonstration of how uranium atoms are split with neutrons to release their great energies.

Board Named To Report On Coakley Ouster

State House attention was centered today upon the new special committeee of the House of Representatives appointed by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, to determine whether impeachment proceedings should be instituted against Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Executive Councilor, for obtaining pardons for hardened criminals.

Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont, prominent trial attorney, is chairman of the special committee of three Republicans and two Democrats. The other members are Representatives Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill, E. Edward Snow (R) of Natick, Joseph H. Downey (D) of Brockton and Terrance J. Lomax (D) of Fall River.

The committee was appointed to study and report on that portion of the report of the special commission investigating pardons and paroles referring to impeachment proceedings against Mr. Coakley.

Roland D. Sawyer, former Democratic Representative from Ware, in his minority report, urged impeachment of Mr. Coakley, while the majority of the commission proposed that the Legislature consider the possibility of impeachment.

Representative Vaughan said his committee probably will not meet for a week or 10 days and then will spend some time studying the reports of the commission before scheduling public hearings.

Observers anticipate that the forthcoming hearings on the Coakley case will be a feature of the present legislative session.

If the special committee later reports in favor of impeachment and the Legislature adopts its report, "managers" from the House of Representatives will prosecute the case before the Senate which will be the judge in the proceedings.

Labor Board Orders Vermont Marble Vote

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 15

The Labor Board ordered today an election among the production and railway employees of the Vermont Marble Company and its auxiliary companies to determine whether the employees want to be represented by the Independent Marble Workers Union of Vermont, by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Quarry Workers International Union, or by neither.

Board member Edwin S. Smith filed a dissenting opinion holding that the company's power house employees should not be excluded from the bargaining unit of production and railway employees.

The Marble Company operates in Center Rutland, West Rutland, Danby, Florence, Proctor, Swanton, and Middlebury, Vt.

Free Defense Training Plan Wins Approval

Popularity of the free courses being conducted by the local Engineering Defense Training Bureau, for which formal approval by the United States Office of Education was announced last night, is evidenced by more than 2,600 applications already received. Approximately 1,000 students, it is expected, will finally be accepted under the emergency program sponsored by Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern University and Tufts College.

With the impetus afforded by the offering of these courses to train qualified men as engineers and technicians in defense industries, several of the subjects were three or four times oversubscribed. Evening courses which have already started at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, carry an enrollment of 200; at Tufts College a capacity registration of 300 students; and at Northeastern University a capacity of 177, as well as approximately 200 in the Springfield area.

At the Institute of Geographical Exploration of Harvard University, a course in aerial mapping, including the theory and practice of aerial photographic surveying, ground and flying laboratory work, will begin about Feb. 6. An evening course on instrumentation and vibration measurement will begin at M. I. T. on Feb. 10, and a course on dynamic analysis of servomechanisms on April 1.

Full time day courses which will begin early in February at the Institute include aeronautical engineering, aircraft engines, marine engineering, naval architecture, engineering fundamentals for non-engineering students, and a course in the chemistry of powder and explosives.

All the courses are of college grade and in general admission requirements include three years in an accredited engineering school, or, under certain circumstances, two years in an evening engineering school besides practical experience. Those interested should apply to the Bureau, Room 7-102, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

26th Division, National Guard Prepares to Join Regular Army

More than 9,000 Massachusetts National Guardsmen, members of the famous 26th or Yankee Division, will report at armories throughout the State tomorrow morning to be inducted into the United States Army.

Following the induction, which Division Headquarters said would be without ceremony or fanfare, the men will be examined by Army doctors preparatory to actual departure to Camp Edwards. Physical examinations are expected to last two or three days.

Peacetime strength of the 26th Division is approximately 10,400 but numerous discharges granted because of dependents, and failure of enlistments to keep pace with them has resulted in a quota shortage of about 1,000 men, it was disclosed. Eventual strength of the Division, however, will be 17,780 men and 906 officers to be brought to this emergency strength by addition of draftees.

Brig. Gen Donald C. Cubbison, Commandant of the Field Artillery Post at Fort Sill, Okla., has been assigned by the War Department to command the Army's streamlined 1st Division which will be based at Fort Devens.

Headquarters of the fast motorized division will be at Fort Devens troops.

General Cubbison was graduated from West Point in 1904. He served as an artillery officer in the Mexican expedition in 1916 and 1917 and went to France in August, 1917, with the 7th Field Artillery. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his World War services.

The new Commander succeeds Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, recently shifted from command of the 1st Division to Commanding. General of the 6th Army Corps with headquarters at Providence, R. I.

The 102nd Separate Antiaircraft Battalion of more than 400 men was expected to arrive at the Cape today to begin a year's training at Camp Edwards. The battalion entrained from Buffalo, N. Y., last night following a farewell party at their armory.

Seventy-five draftees, most of them from Massachusetts, left Fort Devens yesterday by train to join the 2nd Armored Division at Fort Benning, Ga. Nearly 300 recruits from New Hampshire were scheduled to leave for Camp Hulen, Texas, where the 197th Coast Artillery is in training.

N. E. Milk Order Ballot Places

By the Associated Press

A list of 411 polling places in six States comprising the New York milkshed at which producers may vote on amendments to the Federal Milk Marketing order has been made public by the Market Administrator's office.

Balloting for the second time is scheduled from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. (E. S. T.) on Tuesday, Jan. 21. The amendments lost in the first referendum held recently, but a second referendum was ordered by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The Dairymen's League obtained a temporary injunction, however, restraining the Secretary from conducting a referendum, of which Associate Justice Jennings Bailey of District Court, Washington, is expected to render a decision Thursday.

The Market Administrator's office said 60,169 milk producers were eligible to vote in the referendum.

The polling places in New England follow:

Connecticut—

Litchfield County—Canaan, Community Service grain and feed store; Sharon, garage; Warren, Town Hall.

Massachusetts—

Berkshire County — Sheffield, Grange Hall.

Vermont—

Addison County — Middlebury, Farm Bureau office; Salisbury, F. C. Dyer's store; Vergennes, Norton's grist mill.

Bennington County — Bennington, Farm Bureau office; Manchester, milk plant.

Franklin County — Enosburg Falls, Curley & Wilder's office.

Rutland County—Brandon, Central Vermont Public Service rooms; Danby, Crosby's grain store; Middletown Springs, milk plant; West Pawlet, D. & H. Railroad station.

Tobin Back Tomorrow

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston expects to return from Washington in time for work tomorrow, it was announced today in his office in City Hall. He is attending one of the frequent meetings of the National Advisory Defense Commission subcommittee on fire-fighting and fire-prevention, of which he is Chairman.

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In 1941 select a laundry in which precision quality and care are always maintained.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Nazi Age Pensions Planned U. S. Trade Reports Indicate

Foreign Trade Flashes

Old-age pensions are reported under consideration in Germany, a development interpreted in Berlin as a move calculated to improve the morale in essential German industries, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

A law embodying the fundamental principles for such pensions has been drafted and presented for consideration to the Reichschancellor it is reported. No details of the proposed legislation have been made public, but it is reported the project will be based on the principle of state pensions rather than on that of old-age insurance.

Mexican Oil

Exports of petroleum products from Mexico during September, totaled 1,854,908 barrels compared with 1,912,832 barrels in August, and 1,108,743 barrels in September of 1939.

Ninety per cent of the September, 1940, shipments—or 1,626,845 barrels—were consigned to the United States. The remainder of 228,063 barrels consisted of two cargoes to Japan totalling 145,984 barrels, one shipment of asphalt to Australia of 22,075 barrels, and a 40,000 barrel shipment of fuel oil to Cuba.

Calcutta Bridge

Calcutta's $6,000,000 bridge across the Hooghly river, connecting that city with Howraw, is expected to be completed sometime next year, construction having been delayed by war conditions. The bridge foundation has been completed, and erection of the first part of the superstructure begun. It was designed for a span of 1,500 feet, and will tower to a height of 290 feet from the ground level. Top of the center portion will be 146 feet above high water. The bridge will have a reinforced concrete roadway 71 feet wide, and a footpath 15 feet wide on each side.

Iraq Timber

Timber sources of Iraq are to be exploited by the Government, it is planned. A Department of Forestry will be established under the Ministry of Economics, to be entrusted with preserving the wooded areas of northern Iraq, and planting of trees in regions suitable for afforestation.

Argentine Phones

Radiotelephone service for small boats and planes has been inaugurated in Argentina which permits communications between land telephones, and "transceivers" installed on small boats and planes. The new service will be handled through the radiotelephone stations of the Argentine Post & Telegragh Department, connecting with the Union Telefonica network. The latter is an American-controlled company having most of the telephones in Argentina.

'Wrappings' Censored

Over-issue American newspapers, imported into India, for use in wrapping up bundles, are now being censored, delaying shipments for weeks pending examination by Government authorities of sample lots, usually about 10 per cent, before release is permitted. Importers in India are put to considerable expense as a result, and some of them now regard the business as unprofitable under such conditions. In Calcutta, authorities are requiring importers to remove certain specified newspapers from shipments received from the United States.

Ships Again Reel Under Ice But Sea Is Reported Calmer

Although incoming vessels were ice-bearded again today, the gales and heavy seas offshore which have prevailed for the past four days were reported abating.

Radio advices received at the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard reported the American freighter, West Kebar, which was damaged and called for Coast Guard assistance Monday, was 90 miles off Boston at 8 a. m. The West Kebar, carrying a crew of nearly 40 and 12 passengers, and under convoy of the Coast Guard Cutter Chelan, was making 7 knots an hour.

It is expected to reach the lower harbor by tonight and dock at the Army Base South Boston, early tomorrow. The steamer has a large cargo of cocoa beans, skins and latex for Boston discharge, as well as two storks and a dozen monkeys. The animals are destined for New York.

Both the freighter Coelleda and the tanker Esso Raleigh which went to the West Kebar's assistance are now back on their course again, heading for Boston. They are expected to dock soon.

The Eastern Steamship Lines freighter, Norwalk, which was due here Tuesday from St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S., but which was held in port at Saint John more than two days by the storm, finally put to sea early today and is expected to reach Boston tomorrow. Because of the delay the return sailing from Boston to Yarmouth scheduled for tonight will be made Saturday and the Norwalk will remain in port until then.

Reports from Highland Light at the tip of Cape Cod at 8 a. m., reported that the wind was northwest, 18 miles an hour, with moderate seas. At Nantucket Lightship at the same hour, the wind was northwest and 12 miles an hour, and the heavy seas of the past few days were subsiding.

Ice formed in thin sheets over the tributaries to Boston Harbor during the night, due to the continuous low temperatures of the past 36 hours. It was quickly broken up by early morning marine traffic without any delay to navigation.

Bay State Papers Receive Plaques

In the editorial offices of two Massachusetts newspapers, a daily and a weekly, were hung special plaques today in recognition of general excellence in the field of journalism during the past year.

The plaques were awarded to the New Bedford Standard Times, a daily, and to the Webster Times, a weekly, by the Massachusetts Press Association at its annual "round-up" meeting at Boston University.

The awards were made by a committee headed by Prof. Max R. Grossman of the Boston University School of Journalism.

Plaques for the best editorials went to the Brockton Enterprise, among dailies, and to the Lexington Minute Man in the weekly class.

Other awards were: Best front page, dailies, Athol Daily News; weeklies, Middleboro Gazette. Best make up, dailies, Springfield Daily News; weeklies, Belmont Citizen. Advertising production, dailies, Waltham News-Tribune; weeklies, Brookline Chronicle.

Ship Interests Fight Rail Cut In Canned Goods

Boston steamship operators, port interests, and the New England Motor Rate Bureau have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for suspension of the proposed railroad reduction of 20 cents a hundredweight on canned goods moving from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast.

Transcontinental railroads propose to cut the freight rate on canned goods from $1.16 a hundredweight to 96 cents, effective Jan. 23. Steamship men allege that the action is an attempt to take business away from the water lines, at the cost of seriously depleting their own revenues, and that the proposed rates are unreasonably low. Any reduction below the present rate of $1.16, steamship men say, will divert traffic from water routes, adversely affecting the Port of Boston, especially in regard to employment of longshoremen, checkers, and truckmen.

Water rates on canned goods are 63 cents a hundredweight from port to port. Terminal charges and transportation between tidewater and interior points on each end of the water haul add to the cost. Canned goods are considered one of the mainstays of the intercoastal traffic.

Home Market Seen For Maine Farmer

BANGOR, Maine, Jan. 15 (AP)—Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith believes that Maine farmers "who grow crops for the domestic markets will probably fare much better than those engaged in agricultural industries serving the export trade."

In a radio address recently he asserted that "increased purchasing power will no doubt create a better local demand for all farm products, but with a slight expansion in production this advantage would be completely wiped out."

He added that "Maine farms will probably face a labor shortage before the preparedness program is much older."

Radcliffe Gives 33 Scholarships

Thirty-three freshmen at Radcliffe College have been awarded scholarships for the current year, according to an announcement made by the Dean's Office.

Students receiving awards are: Melva D. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio; Zoe Andre Bakeef, Weston, Mass.; Rachel Babin, Dorchester, Mass.; Eleanor Chestnut, Schenectady, N. Y.; Clara Claiborne, New York, N. Y.; Dorothy Clark, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Patricia Crehore, Fallon, Nev.; Beatrice David, Kew Gardens, N. Y.; Marie deFalco, Summit, N. J.; Elena Delgado, Washington, D. C.; Frances Downing, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Maryo Dameron, Dover, Del.; Barbara Durnell, Hillsboro, Ohio; Hilda Flaitz, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Marjorie Flickinger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elaine Fritz, Litchfield, Conn.; Norinne Hayford, Chocorua, N. H.; W. Kathleen Johnson, Upper Darby, Pa.; Elizabeth Keating, Minneapolis, Minn.; Theodora Long, Brockton, Mass.; Anna-Eleonora Maurer, Woodsville, N. H.; Joan E. McGowan, Winsted, Conn.; Ann Merriam, Baltimore, Md.; Diana Jane Mowrer, Chicago, Ill.; Veronica Phoenix, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Winifred Scott, Norwalk, Conn.; Mary Louise Sherritt, Albuquerque, N. M.; Jane Spencer, Baltimore, Md.; Priscilla Stimson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Margaret Stokes, Sea Girt, N. J.; Mary E. Thorpe, Concord, Mass.; Mary Louise Van Dyke, Middletown, Conn.; Drusilla Van Hoesen, Providence, R. I.; Grace H. Kelley, Somerville, Mass.

Maine Airport Started Near Canadian Border

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 15 (AP)—Construction of a 412-acre airport at Princeton, close to the Canadian border, has been started as a part of the national defense program, Chauncey S. Robinson, Chairman of the Maine Defense Commission, said recently.

The project will have two runways, each 3,500 feet long, with pavement 150 feet wide and landing surfaces 500 feet wide. A lighting system has been included in the plans, Mr. Robinson added.

Truck Strike Settled

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—One hundred employees of six local trucking concerns, on strike since Jan. 6 seeking a wage increase, returned to work yesterday with increases up to six cents an hour, a 48-hour work week, and time and a half for overtime.

1939 LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Four-Door 6-Passenger Sedan
Excelling in Safety, Economy, Endurance and Comfort
SO GOOD WE GIVE A STANDARD NEW CAR WARRANTY OF 90 DAYS OR 4,000 MILES
This Car Delivered to you on a Time-Sale Basis, including Massachusetts Compulsory Public Liability, Comprehensive Fire, Theft, and Collision Insurance Including 1941 Number Plates
for $850
Acceptable trades in exchange.
Your opportunity to secure the most copied motor car ever designed, and a far superior value than any new car at anywhere near this price.
Call MR. JACK A. CROOKS
Lincoln Division, 9 A. M.-12
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31 BOYLSTON STREET
BROOKLINE VILLAGE BEACON 5200

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE
Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and are reduced because we are out of some sizes and colors.
WARDROBE TRUNKS (Right for College) were 27.50 to 75.00 NOW 23.85 to 59.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors) were 70.00 to 250.00 NOW 59.75 to 169.00
SOJOURNERS (Dress Wardrobe Cases) Were 19.00 to 45.00 Now 12.85 to 34.85
VALISES (Large Leather Suit Cases) were 47.50 to 100.00 NOW 29.85 to 54.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women) Largest size wardrobe to fit under Pullman seat, were 22.50 to 65.00 NOW 17.85 to 49.85
GLADSTONE BAGS were 15.50 to 75.00 NOW 12.85 to 49.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES were 22.50 to 75.00 NOW 17.85 to 49.85
LADIES' LEA. SUIT CASES (Overnites) were 12.00 to 44.00 NOW 9.85 to 27.85
WONDERFOLD DRESS CARRIERS were 16.50 to 80.00 NOW 14.85 to 39.85
LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES were 24.50 to 37.50 NOW 18.85 to 23.85 were 80.00 to 75.00 NOW 39.85 to 47.85
CLUB BAGS were 10.50 to 47.50 NOW 8.85 to 34.85
TOILET CASES were 5.00 to 49.50 NOW 3.85 to 29.85
BILLFOLDS, ETC. were 1.75 to 12.50 NOW .85 to 9.85
SPORT HOLDALL BAGS were 5.00 to 18.50 NOW 3.85 to 14.85
SHOE CASES were 20.00 to 47.50 NOW 16.85 to 34.85
HAT BOXES were 5.00 to 75.00 NOW 3.85 to 39.85
SPECIAL VALUE WALRUS GRAIN 18" Clubbag Was 7.50 NOW 5.85
BRIEF CASES were 2.00 to 25.00 NOW 1.85 to 19.85
LADIES HAND BAGS were 3.75 to 12.50 NOW 2.85 to 8.85 were 20.00 to 29.50 NOW 14.85 to 19.85
GLOVES were 1.50 to 8.00 NOW .85 to 4.85
All Sales Final, and Single Pieces Subject to Prior Sale
NOTE: No luggage from W. W. Winship is sold or ever has been sold by any other store in Boston.
Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
W. W. WINSHIP
LOOK FOR THE TRUNK OVER THE DOOR
ONE STORE ONLY Between Arlington and Berkeley Sts.
372 Boylston St., Boston

HOWARD SHOW OF THE WEEK WOR 6:30 Sunday Night
ONE PRICE ONLY! ONLY ONE PRICE!
Never a Mark-Down Sale of HOWARD CLOTHES
ONE PRICE ONLY!
National demand from two million thinking, thrifty men keeps our retail volume steady . . . our factory production steady . . . our one low price standard and steady the year 'round . . . and gives you the unrestricted choice of brand new garments . . . just in from the Howard tailor-plants at the one low price of . . . $22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
No Charge for Alterations
THE HOWARD PAY PLAN
Now is a good time to open a Howard 10 Payment Account. It enables you to pay a little down and budget the balance in weekly or twice monthly payments, over a 10 week period. You pay the one and only Howard cash price plus a dollar service fee
HOWARD CLOTHES FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St. Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. • Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Ave. Flushing . . . 39-09 Main Street • White Plains . . . 186 Main Street Newark . . . 82 Market St. • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Ave. Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St. Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 South 69th St. • Boston . . . 605 Washington St. 342 Washington Street • Worcester . . . 104 Front Street • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street • Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina Street Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Avenue • Chicago . . . 220 South State Street 6345 South Halsted Street.

New Behrman Play at the Plymouth—Sanromá at Jordan Hall

Ina Claire, Philip Merivale Seen in 'The Talley Method'

By L. A. Sloper

One after another the members of the Playwrights' Company give dramatic expression to the world problems of the time. First Mr. Sherwood, then Mr. Anderson, then Mr. Rice, applied themselves to the task. And now Mr. Behrman tackles it in "The Talley Method," which had its first performance at the Plymouth Theater in Boston on the evening of Jan. 14.

Each of the playwrights has his individual approach, and discusses the subject in a style recognizably his own. Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Rice tend to chart a course; Mr. Anderson and Mr. Behrman prefer to state the problem in their respective idioms, leaving the solution to the men of good will to whom they appeal.

Mr. Behrman, then, superimposes his political debate upon his usual framework of urbane and witty comedy. He presents the problems of rebellious youth, European refugees, and confused liberals in terms of the clashing interests and ideas and characters of a New York family and their friends. Whether these elements have been successfully fused will become more apparent as the production rounds into shape with further performance.

The method of the title is the clinical invention of a successful surgeon. Dr. Talley falls in love with a patient, Enid Fuller, a poet and a woman of generous human sympathies and wide tolerance, truly a woman of good will. She admires his skill, his assurance, his single-minded devotion to his job. But as soon as she sees him in his home with his son and adopted daughter, she realizes that he is also narrow, arrogant, and intolerant.

These shortcomings appear in his relations with his children, whom he understands as little as they understand him. The boy, who quit medical school because he was too sensitive, wants to marry a fan dancer. The girl, a political radical, is in love with a German refugee poet who is not in love with her but who promptly falls in love with Enid, who does not respond. Here, obviously, is a situation well suited to Mr. Behrman's talents.

What he will do with it is not yet quite clear. Of course the doctor and Enid must come to an apparent break, the girl must leave home, the refugee must kill himself, and yet a solution must be found. The solution is indicated at the close, but the process is not too smooth.

The piece is full of witty dialogue. The characterizations are sharp. The situation is clearly, if a little deliberately, set forth in the first act. The second act brings a well-developed crisis. The third falls off, with a weak final curtain.

There seems every likelihood that the flaws will be corrected. The performance was a little tentative, and it dragged at times. Not only Philip Merivale, who had taken over the part of the doctor on short notice, but other members of the cast, including Ina Claire, the Enid, were uncertain. But Miss Claire is hardly to be improved upon as a Behrman heroine, and Mr. Merivale has here another example of the type of role in which he is so proficient, that of the complacent but really helpless male.

The cast is also strengthened by the presence of Hiram Sherman in the play's "fattest" part, that of a clever young man who seems destined to be a perpetual graduate student at Columbia. There are competent performances in the other roles, and Mr. Shumlin without doubt will be able to bring them all into line.

Whether the play is a drame à clef one cannot say, but there is certainly a reminder of Ernst Toller in the role of the refugee, and Enid is in some ways not unlike a famous American poet.

'The Talley Method'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—The Playwrights' Company presents "The Talley Method," a new play by S. N. Behrman, directed by Herman Shumlin, settings by Jo Mielziner. Jan. 14 to 18. The cast:

Avis Talley ..... Anne Burr
Philip Talley ..... Dean Harens
Cy Blodgett ..... Hiram Sherman
Enid Fuller ..... Ina Claire
Mary ..... Lida Kane
Manfred Geist ..... John Abbott
Dr. Axton Talley .... Philip Merivale

Scene From 'Gone With the Wind'
Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh in the film returning Saturday to the State and Orpheum

Dorothy Lamour
In "Chad Hanna," 20th Century-Fox production coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

'Chad Hanna' Here Thursday; 'Gone With Wind' Returning

Two of the current movie bills are holding over for another week. At the Keith Memorial, "Kitty Foyle" with Ginger Rogers in the title role has started on its third week. Likewise continuing at the same theater are "The Saint in Palm Springs," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie, and a new "Information Please" film with Louis Bromfield as guest. At the Fine Arts, 'Here Is Ireland" begins a second week today.

At the Metropolitan a pair of new films are announced to begin Thursday. The chief item on the bill will be "Chad Hanna," deriving from the story by Walter D. Edmonds, and starring Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour, and Linda Darnell. Mr. Fonda has the role of the country boy who runs away to join the circus. Among those in the supporting cast are Guy Kibbee, John Carradine, Jane Darwell, Ted North, Roscoe Ates, and Ben Carter. The film was directed by Henry King, and has been photographed in Technicolor.

The companion feature, "She Couldn't Say No," is a comedy about a lawyer and his meddling secretary, who means well but gets him into all sorts of complications. Roger Pryor, Eve Arden, and Cliff Edwards have the principal roles.

* * *

'Gone With the Wind'

The full length film version of "Gone With the Wind," running close to four hours, will come to the State and Orpheum Saturday for its first engagement at popular prices. This time there will be continuous showings at both theaters—three each day at the State and four at the Orpheum. When it was shown in Boston a year ago, the film stayed five weeks at the State and eight weeks at the Orpheum. There was also a single week at the Majestic.

The film, if anyone needs to be reminded, is David O. Selznick's production of Margaret Mitchell's novel, with a cast that includes Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, and Thomas Mitchell. The picture was directed by Victor Fleming.

* * *

'Santa Fe Trail'

At the Paramount and Fenway, Olivia De Havilland and Errol Flynn will be seen on the screen beginning Thursday in "Santa Fe Trail," previously shown at the Metropolitan. The second feature will be "A Night at Earl Carroll's," with Ken Murray and Brenda and Cobina, which likewise moves over from the Metropolitan. In the cast of "Santa Fe Trail," will be found Raymond Massey as John Brown, Alan Hale, and William Lundigan. Michael Curtiz directed.

* * *

At Keith Boston

Rose Marie, singer, and Cass, Owen, and Topsy, comedy trio, head the stage program at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday. On the screen will be two feature films. One of them, "Devil's Pipeline," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine is concerned with East Indian oil fields. The second, "Doomed Caravan," starring William Boyd, is in the "Hop-Along Cassidy" series, with a cast including Russell Hayden, Andy Clyde, Minna Gombel, and Georgia Hawkins.

* * *

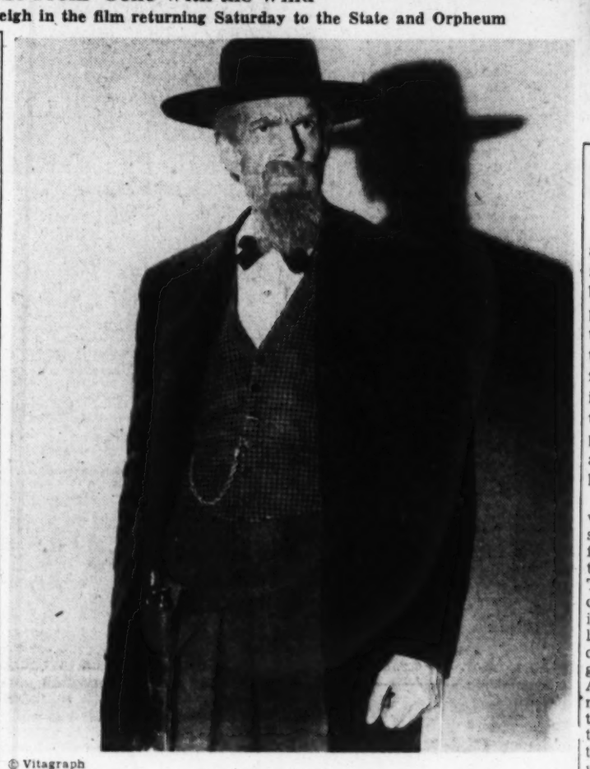
At South Station

Anna Neagle is the guest expert in the "Information Please" film at the South Station, in the program of short features beginning Friday. Other items will be Robert Benchley's "The Trouble with Husbands," travel films on the Mediterranean and Mexico, Joan Nesbitt on the origin of American slang, screen snapshots, two color cartoons, Buster Keaton comedy, and newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

"Pastor Hall," with Wilfrid Lawson, and "South of Suez," with George Brent and Brenda Marshall, will be shown at the Exter beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week. The pictures through tonight are "Escape," with Norma Shearer, Nazimova, Conrad Veidt, and Robert Taylor; and "Her First Romance," with Edith Fellows and Wilbur Evans.



© Vitagraph

Raymond Massey
As John Brown in "Santa Fe Trail," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

Ballet Theater Prepares

Though theater and date are not yet announced, plans for the Ballet Theater's second New York season, to open the latter part of the month, are well under way.

Currently in honor of this event is the exhibition of "Ballet Art Since 1900" at the Junior League clubhouse, 221 East Seventy-first Street. It consists of paintings from Alexandre Benois' early days to the extremely contemporary Paul Cadmus, sketches, portraits, stage and costume designs, and miscellaneous objects. The Chicago Art Institute, the Avery Memorial in Hartford, the Museum of Modern Art, and private collectors are the contributors.

In addition, a series of lectures is to be given on Tuesday mornings at the clubhouse through this month and next. Among the lecturers are Antony Tudor, Anton Dolin, and Eugene Loring, resident choregraphers of the company; Alexander Smallens, musical director; Nicholas de Molas and Lucinda Ballard, stage designers; Richard Pleasant, manager, and Mrs. Shepard Morgan, one of an imposing list of sponsors of the Ballet Theater.

* * *

Several new ballets are in rehearsal, among them Anton Dolin's "Capriccioso," a revised version of his Italian Suite to music of Cimarosa, which was produced in part at the Lewisohn Stadium last summer, and in full during the recent season with the Chicago Opera. Mr. Dolin will also revive his recreation of the famous Pas de Quatre originally composed by Jules Perrot and danced by Taglioni, Grisi, Grahn, and Cerito at Her Majesty's Theater in London in 1845, which Mr. Dolin first produced for the Markova-Dolin Ballet in 1937. It is after the "drawing from the life" by the Royal Academician, Alfred E. Chalon. There is some talk, too, of Dolin's restaging the last act of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker."

* * *

Eugene Loring will submit for first performance "The Man from Midian," with music written for it by Darius Milhaud, scenery and costumes by Nicholas de Molas, and scenario by Winthrop Bushnell Palmer; and a revised and compacted version of "The Great American Goof." His "Billy the Kid," first created for Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet Caravan, was performed in Chicago in a somewhat extended form, and will no doubt take its place in the current repertoire.

Antony Tudor has been at work on a new ballet to Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," and will revive his "Gala Performance," to Prokofieff's piano concerto, first produced for the London Ballet in 1938, when costumes and scenery were by Hugh Stevenson.

Other new works in the offing are "Three Virgins and a Devil," by Agnes de Mille, who will also restage her "Black Ritual" of last season; a ballet by George Balanchine to Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet Overture" and two or three productions by Bronislava Nijinska.

M. L.

Bach, Beethoven, and Sanromá

Don't go to the musical dictionaries for the meaning of "allemande"; "courante," and "sarabande"; ask the pianist who appeared in Jordan Hall last evening to play pieces by Bach that bear these designations. That is a satisfactory way, surely, of getting the idea of the old dance forms in terms of time and rhythm. The player was Jesús María Sanromá, and an interesting couple of hours he gave to a full auditorium.

Every performer has his own way of dealing with Bach, or should have; for nobody ought to feel compelled to follow any pattern or to adopt a special manner. There the music stands as the composer left it, and after 200 years it belongs pretty much in the public domain, the privilege ours of doing what we like with it that gives ourselves or others pleasure. A distinguished organist once pronounced that a law was needed to require performers to accept certain standards and to observe particular rules when presenting works of Bach, in order that the composer might be protected from mistreatment. No greater piece of nonsense could be uttered; though we would all agree that ordinary sincerity and good taste should be shown and that the printed notes should be duly respected.

Now Mr. Sanromá has his style of Bach execution, which probably cannot be likened to anybody else's. It goes without classification, and all we need to ask is whether it possesses charm for us. Whether it takes us back to the eighteenth century, or forward to the twenty-second matters little, so long as it takes us somewhere and there satisfies us. Mr. Sanromá played the little dance movements of the French Suite in G major rapidly and blurringly, rather than deliberately and with finger-precision. But after his method, he defined the slow and solem Sarabande and the jerky, angular Gavotte to the letter.

In the "Appassionata" Sonata of Beethoven he did what music historians aver Beethoven had the habit of doing, yet which few pianists dare do, in making contrasts of loud and soft and of smooth and rough with all possible exaggeration. Perhaps he kept this up too consistently throughout the sonata. Beethoven, after all, may himself have refrained from overdoing forced effects. In Schumann's "Carnaval" Mr. Sanromá happily combined his Bach and his Beethoven styles and came through in quite triumphant fashion. He may turn out to be the Schumann interpreter that is awaited.

W. P. T.

Stage News

Katharine Cornell will produce and act in Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma." Guthrie McClintic will direct. Rehearsals will begin as soon as the other players in the cast have been secured. A preliminary tour of three weeks is expected before the company goes into New York.

The production will be Miss Cornell's eleventh in the 10 years since she became her own manager, and it will be her third production of a Shavian play. She acted the title role in "Candida" first for the Actors' Theater and later under her own auspices, and she presented and starred in "Saint Joan." "The Doctor's Dilemma" was produced by the Theater Guild in 1927 with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne as Louis and Jennifer Dubedat.

* * *

"The Philadelphia Story," Philip Barry's play, which will be back in Boston at the Colonial Theater early in February, is now in the South. The Theater Guild reports that the company grossed $8,809 for two performances Monday at the Municipal Auditorium in New Orleans.

* * *

"Life With Father" marks its five hundredth performance at the Empire Theater in New York tonight. The company in Chicago at the Blackstone Theater is now in its forty-fifth week.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Talley Method," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Ina Claire and Philip Merivale.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Dance program by Maracci and her dance company. 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

Exeter—
"Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 2, 5, 8:10. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, and Gale Page. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:35, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers, 11:38 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. B. C. pictures: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Information Please." 11:25 a.m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"The Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 5:30, 9:30. "In Person," Ginger Rogers. 3:45, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard, Artie Shaw, Burgess Meredith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective" Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 10:54 a. m., 2:33, 6:12, 9:51. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Rita Hayworth. 9:30 a. m., 1:09, 4:48, 8:27.

Paramount—
"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 10:18 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"One Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10.

Scollay—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins, 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"River Thames," "Travel British Columbia," "Mexico's Famous Acrobats, the Martinos," "Crime Does Not Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Rita Hayworth. 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Telepix—
"Mediterranean Ports." "Paris Opera Ballet," "Gangsters in Politics," "Movie Director's Day Off," "Mexican Acrobats," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sensation," featuring John Lodge. 9:38 a. m., 12:20, 3:02, 5:44, 8:26. "Hell's Angels," 10:36 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:42, 9:24.

Tremont—
"Second Fiddle," Tyrone Power. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8:15. "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Uptown—
"The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and M. Carroll. 2:30, 6:05, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." 2 and 6:15.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "Scatterbrain." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Long Voyage Home." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. "Caddie," Tim Holt and Joan Carroll. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 3:45, 7:50, 9:55. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2, 5, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2, 5, 8:12. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:20, 6:35, 9:41.
Cleveland Circle: "Northwest Mounted Police," "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Winterset," Burgess Meredith. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "The Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:18, 9:18. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "Girls Under 21." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:15, 9:25. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand." 3:10, 9:25. "Street of Memories." 1:34, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "One Night in the Tropics," A. Jones and Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 2:56, 8:16. "Sky Murder," 1:40, 7, 9:54.
Park: "Public Deb No. 1," George Murphy. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Saps at Sea." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. 3:19, 9:19. "One Night in the Tropics." 1:53, 7:53.
Hyde Park: "Half a Sinner," Heather Angel. 2:10, 8:10. "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 3:14, 9:14.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Barl. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 8:15. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 4:15, 10. B. C.-Tennessee football game. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:38, 5:56, 8:44.
Mystic: "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald and Robert Page. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Girl from Havana." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.
Orpheum: "If I Had My Way," Bing Crosby. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Youth Will Be Served." A. Jones. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "One Night in the Tropics," 3:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Street of Memories," Lynn Roberts. 1:45, 8. "Third Finger Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:12, 9:27.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:30 and 7:35.
Medford: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 3:40, 8:30. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2:25, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "East of the River," John Garfield. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:18, 8. "Murder Over New York," Charlie Chan. 2, 10:15.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll.

QUINCY—Quincy: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields.
Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "King of the Lumberjacks," John Payne. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. "Danger on Wheels." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Brothers and Andrews Sisters, "The World in Flames." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Veles. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — WakeField: "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert and Johnny Downs. 2:08, 7:58. "Strange Cargo," Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 3:58, 8:58.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Tear Gas Squad," Dennis Morgan and John Payne. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45. Daily except Sundays.

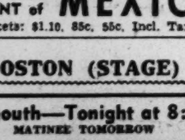
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. 3:45, 8. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 2:20, 6:35, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

What is Walt Disney's FANTASIA



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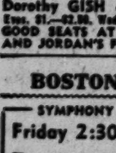

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Also SHORTS and LATEST NEWS

Missouri Graduate Student Setting Fast Early Pace for Indoor One-Mile Field

Johnny Munski Becomes 'Man to Beat' This Winter

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At a time when the track crowd figured Chuck Fenske and Walter Mehl would be all alone at the tape over the one-mile distance, a young fellow out of the University of Missouri by the name of John Munski has swung past the field on the bell lap. How long he can keep going is a question at this early hour of the indoor season. But judging by his recent victories at the Sugar Bowl and Veterans of Foreign Wars carnivals, he will not easily be shaken.

Munski ran in most of the invitation meets a year ago and is still trying to forget. If he finished at all, it usually was far in the rear. For example, Boston fans can hardly believe that the Munski who captured the V. F. W. mile at the Garden last Saturday evening, is the same boy who ran a weak seventh in the seven-man Prout mile last winter.

Wide World
John Munski

Far in Rear

In that 1940 K. of C. special, Fenske stepped home first in a good 4m. 10.3s., with Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani trailing. Chuck's winning margin was a mere stride. In back of San Romani were Blaine Rideout and Lou Zamperini. Almost out of sight behind Zamperini was John Munski, who looked as if he were running far out of his class.

However, since last June, when the Missourian jumped out of last place past Mehl and Les MacMitchell and won the Princeton mile, he has been the man to beat every time he walked to the starting line. Two weeks after the Princeton triumph, John went out and won the National Collegiate A. A. mile in 4m. 14.7s. On New Year's Day he added the Sugar Bowl crown in 4m. 15.2s., again showing his heels to Mehl and Fenske. The win at the Boston Garden Saturday was his first indoors on banked boards, but obviously will not be his last. He, therefore, has captured his last four major races over the mile route.

Improved Style

It may be that Munski's superiority is explained by his sounder condition at this stage of the season, and that he will fade into the background after Fenske and Mehl and possibly MacMitchell work themselves into better shape. But this is doubtful, as the Missouri ace looks like a far superior runner this winter than he did a year ago. He had a lumbering, awkward gait when he first appeared in eastern indoor meets a couple of years ago, but in the recent V. F. W. special showed Garden fans a smooth, confident style. As a matter of fact, he reminded you of Cunningham to a certain degree.

In his recent sprint to the front of the field, Munski has shown surprising power in the final quarter. A year ago he trailed in the rear through the early laps of the race and stayed there. He still takes his time for the first three quarters, but lately has "kicked" himself past the crowd with the tape in sight. The field is now aware that the corn fed Missourian is not out of the race because he starts slow. In doing 4m. 14.4s. here the other night he negotiated the final quarter in 56 seconds flat.

Only Setback

Munski's only setback since his win at Princeton was in the National A. A. U. 1,500 meters at Fresno, Calif., where he placed fourth to Mehl, Cunningham and Paul Moore of Stanford. However, in order to win this one, Mehl had to establish the American record time of 3m. 47.9s.

Although no official announcement has been made as yet, Munski is almost certain to return to the Hub one week from Saturday for the twentieth annual Prout Memorial Games at the Garden. By that time Mehl, Fenske and Gene Venzke will be in better form and primed to give the Missourian a stiff test. This trio must have been impressed by Munski's V. F. W. win, for they were working out on the Garden boards long after everyone else had left the North Station arena.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Washington	21	6	3	144	91	45
Baltimore	18	10	5	114	98	41
Atlantic City	15	13	3	123	122	33
Boston	12	16	2	94	111	26
River Vale	11	20	1	104	125	23
New York	11	23	0	113	145	22

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	9	3	1	56	38	19
Washington	7	2	1	53	31	15
Atlantic City	6	5	0	43	42	12
Boston	5	4	1	31	36	11
River Vale	3	8	1	43	49	7
New York	3	11	0	31	61	6

Result Jan. 14

Washington 6, Baltimore 2.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 14

National League

Detroit 3, New York Rangers 3 (tie).

American Association

Omaha 3, Minneapolis 2 (two overtime periods).

FEATS of POWER
THE AGENES, CHAMPION BOXER OF ANCIENT GREECE, SCORED 1400 CONSECUTIVE KNOCKOUTS!
YOU'LL WIN EVERY START WITH ESSO EXTRA
ESSO EXTRA
PUT MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

Tuss McLaughry New Dartmouth Gridiron Coach

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 15 (AP)—Announcement that De Ormand (Tuss) McLaughry had given up what was considered a lifetime berth at Brown University to succeed his intimate friend, Earl (Red) Blaik, as Dartmouth's head football coach was made yesterday by Athletic Director William H. McCarter.

McLaughry, an exponent of super-scientific football, including the tricky double wingback formations, saw his Brown teams win 76 games, lose 58, and tie five, the last deadlock being with Columbia in the 1940 finale. His first Bruins, back in 1926, were the famed 11 iron men who made gridiron history by piling up nine straight wins, including triumphs over Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale, and tying Colgate without a single substitution.

During the past season, Brown won six of its 10 games. But its previous records were not impressive, due to lack of material and injuries to key players. McLaughry's last great coaching success was priming the Eastern Collegiate All-Stars for an impressive victory over the New York Giants last summer.

When McLaughry takes over here, he will find his youngest son, Bob, now a freshman, as one of his outstanding backfield candidates. At Brown, during 1937-39, "Tuss" developed another son, John, now with the Giants, into one of the East's greatest blocking backs and punters.

McLaughry started his coaching career at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., his alma mater, and before going to Brown, met with outstanding success at Amherst. Several times he has rejected tempting offers from major colleges, including one from Princeton. He is rated as one of the highest paid coaches in the East and he ranks so high with his colleagues that he has held high offices in the Coaches' Association.

New Coach Greets Captain

Wide World

Tuss McLaughry and Pearson

The new Dartmouth football coach met the Big Green captain, Charles "Stubby" Pearson, on the basketball floor shortly after the news release of the football appointment.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cubs First With 1941 Roster

The first 1941 big league roster to reach this office comes from Wrigley Field, in the Windy City. A modest leaflet, it has a flattering picture of Manager Jimmy Wilson on the cover. If Hollywood sees one, Jim is sure to get a screen test.

Last season the Cubs won 75 games and dropped 79, to finish fifth with a percentage under .500 for the first time in 15 years. Not since 1925, when the Bruins slipped into the National League cellar, had they lost more than 70 contests.

That '25 campaign, incidentally, saw Bill Killefer, Rabbit Maranville and George Gibson take turns in the managerial seat, and brought about the promotion of Joe McCarthy from Louisville to Wrigley Field the following season.

Low in Fielding

But getting back to the latest Cub machine: Wilson's biggest rebuilding work, obviously, is on the defensive side. In 1940 the Bruins ranked third in batting and extra-base slugging, with Stan Hack, Bill Nicholson and Hank Leiber leading the way. But the club was a poor seventh in fielding, with bad holes at first base and shortstop, and produced only two pitchers with more than 10 complete games. Claude Passeau was Gabby Hartnett's big winner with 20 and 13. Larry French finished with a .500 rating—14 and 14.

To fill the hole at shortstop, Wilson had secured Billy Myers from the Reds. Billy's arrival solves one problem, temporarily, at least. But Wilson is still in the market for a first sacker. The new roster reveals that Zeke "Snowshoes" Bonura is still his best man, with Glen Russell second string. Lou Stringer from Los Angeles and Bob Sturgeon, Jersey City, come highly recommended as infielders, but the Cubs will probably start the rest race with Hack, Myers, Billy Herman and Bonura, reading from left to right.

Pitching List

The Chicago roster lists 14 pitchers, 10 of them holdovers. The most impressive record among the newcomers belongs to Paul Erickson, a 200-pound right-hander from Tulsa, who won 12 and lost 10. Ray Campbell, a southpaw, also graduates from the Oklahoma city, but with only four wins. A couple of free agents named Herb Chmiel and Bob Henriksen do not figure to stay around long after spring training, which leaves Wilson with the following holdovers: Clay Bryant, Dizzy Dean, French, Bill Lee, Jake Mooty, Vern Olsen, Vance Page, Passeau, Ken Raffensberger and Charley Root. Bryant and Dean could give the new manager a big lift by showing some of their past cunning on the mound.

The Cub roster names a five-man catching staff. Al Todd is number one in experience, but Wilson has two newcomers with good minor league records. Charley George, a former American Leaguer, batted .335 for Nashville last season and hits a long ball. He stands two inches above the six-foot level and weighs about 200 pounds. The other is Clyde McCullough, a .324 hitter with Buffalo. Wilson also has Bob Collins, a holdover, and Bob Scheffing, a Rochester rookie.

Novikoff a Star

Phil Cavarretta is again listed as an outfielder, but seems destined to remain in a reserve role. Augie Galan, Leiber, Nicholson and Dom Dallessandro are coming back. However, Wrigley Field already is in a dither over Lou "The Mad Russian" Novikoff, who pounded Pacific Coast League hurling for a loud .363 with Los Angeles last year. He looks like another Hack Wilson at the plate, but is tagged as a mediocre fielder.

The Cub itinerary lists 30 exhibition games, including 16 with their city rivals, the White Sox. The full Bruin squad is due at Catalina Island on Feb. 26 and training will begin the following morning. They break camp March 14 and play games in Los Angeles, Anaheim, Ontario, San Bernardino and Hollywood, Calif.; Yuma, Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona; El Paso, Lubbock and Amarillo, Texas, and Wichita, Kan., en route to Chicago.

Bill Cup Regatta

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 15 (AP)—Establishment of the Bill Cup Regatta for crews of Rutgers, Dartmouth, and Boston universities was announced today by George E. Little, Rutgers director of athletics.

The new trophy race will be held here May 10 on the Raritan River, and is slated for Boston next year. It will be rowed over the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths.

The Regatta has been named in honor of Edward L. Bill, New York publisher and former oarsman at the University of Wisconsin, who has donated a trophy for annual competition.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 14

South Carolina, 49, Davidson 27.
Duquesne 24, Marquette 18.
Baylor 34, Southern Methodist 30.
Georgetown 53, Centre 41.
Susquehanna 52, Scranton-Keystone 26.
Franklin-Marshall 33, Albright 22.
Bucknell 59, Lebanon Valley 46.
Loyola (Md.) 59, West Maryland 30.
Colby 44, Maine 23.
Washington and Lee 59, Maryland 41.
William & Mary 44, Hampden-Sydney 26.
Providence 44, Springfield (Mass) 40 (overtime).
St. Francis (Pa) 46, Catholic U. 27.
Geneva 56, Bethany (WVa) 46.
W. Virginia Wesleyan 47, Glenville 38.
Washington (Md) 40, Johns Hopkins 32.
Montclair Tchrs 52, Newark Tchrs 23.
St. Peters 73, Paterson 33.
Ohio Northern 54, Wittenberg 48.
Ashland 46, Heidelberg 32.
Muskingum 55, Bowling Green 51.
Kent State 33, Akron 29.
Adrian 51, Hillsdale 38.
Lawrence Tech 47, Assumption 34.
Grand Rapids 45, Tri-State 36.
York 40, Hastings 26.
Shepherd 65, Shenandoah 59.
St. Mary's (Minn) 54, Gustavus Adol. 47.
Hamline 54, Macalester 34.
St. Thomas 38, St. Olaf 27.
Drew 41, American International 33.
Savage 41, Newark 37.
Howard Payne 59, Austin 35.
West Texas State 74, Hardin Simmons 40.
Milwaukee Teachers 45, St. Norbert 36.
Delaware 43, Pennsylvania Military 35.
Muhlenberg 51, Ursinus 48.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 60, Moravian 30.
Depauw 28, Wabash 26.
Anderson 46, N. C. A. G. U. (Indianapolis) 27.
Indiana Central 51, Hanover 45.
Valparaiso 44, Huntington 40.
Oakland City 45, Rose Poly 38.
Kearney 46, Midland 40.
Doane 59, Nebraska Wesleyan 31.
Monmouth 38, Knox 37.
Illinois State Nor. 52, Illinois College 23.
Drury 39, Central (Mo.) 27.
Springfield (Mo.) Tchrs 41, Missouri Mines 23.
Tarkio 57, William Jewell 35.
Kansas Wesleyan 49, Bethel 32.
Hope 51, Olivet 28.
San Jose State 46, College of Pacific 24.
Southwestern (Tex.) 40, St. Edward's (Tex.) 34.
Arkansas Tech 31, Magnolia Aggies 28.
Lewiston Normal 34, College of Idaho 32.
Whittier 78, Pomona 42.
Willamette 45, Portland 43.
Puget Sound 55, Whitman 52.
Norwich 30, Middlebury 27.
North Carolina 66, Wake Forest 45.
George Washington 69, Clemson 49.
Western Carolina Tchrs 50, Atlantic Christian College 24.
Georgia Tech 60, Mississippi 47.
St. Bonaventure 61, John Carroll 44.
Manhattan 49, Rider 39.
Vanderbilt 43, Sewanee 28.
West Tennessee Tchrs 39, Southwestern (Tenn) 28.
Southwestern La. 50, Southeastern La. 28.

Boston University Week-End Hockey Trip Is Postponed

BULLETIN

The week-end games for Boston University at Bowdoin and Colby have been postponed. Tentative dates have been set for Feb. 21 and 22.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston University's varsity hockey team was dealt a severe blow today when it was learned that tousle-headed Johnny Chambers, the Terriers' outstanding wing, would be unavailable for the coming week-end games with Colby and Bowdoin.

Johnny, who was injured in last night's 10-3 loss to Boston College at the Arena, was the sparkplug of the Terriers' first line, the high scorer for the team, and the pet of every Boston University hockey fan.

In seven games this season the 154-pound Needham lad has accounted for 10 goals and 14 assists. Last night, along with his linemates —Capt. Pete Brown and Bud Hines —he played an important part in keeping B. C. to a 2-2 tie for the first period and then scored B. U.'s final tally in the third period.

In leading the team in scoring, however, Chambers holds only a slender margin over Brown and Hines. Hines has scored nine goals and earned 14 assists for 23 points, while Brown has notched 13 tallies and been credited with nine assists for 22 points.

These three players have been practically the only scorers for B. U. all season. Out of the 35 goals the Terriers have scored, they have sunk 32 in the nets, and out of the 40 assists earned by various members of the team, they have been credited with 37.

All Seniors

All three boys are seniors and are playing their final season in Scarlet and White uniforms. Yet except for a brief interval as freshmen and one or two games last year, none had ever played with the others before.

While he was at Needham, Johnny was captain of the high school hockey team and led it his senior year to the championship of the Bay State Hockey League. His only other sport is baseball, in which he is the regular Terrier second baseman. When he finishes college he hopes to get a job teaching mathematics and coaching hockey.

Like Chambers, Brown was also captain of hockey in high school —Newton—and played baseball. He likewise plans to combine teaching and coaching. Hines, the third member of the trio, learned his hockey at Clark School in Hanover, and like the other two plays baseball in the spring.

Scored All Goals

Last night these three scored all of B. U.'s goals, besides playing a major portion of the game. In fact, until the third period when a B. C. lop-sided victory was assured, this first line alternated with a second line which took the ice just long enough for the first three to catch their breath. And something of their value may be seen when it is considered that out of the first six goals scored by B. C. in the first two periods, only one came when Chambers, Hines, and Brown were on the ice.

The Terriers were undoubtedly hurt by the loss of Bill Shoemaker at defense for the night, but it is questionable whether his presence would have turned the balance. The Eagles have too much class for the other members of the N. E. Intercollegiate League, and consequently find themselves in top place. The defeat dropped the Terriers into third place.

In a second game last night Northeastern defeated M. I. T. 9-2. The victory was the Huskies' second over the Engineers, who now have lost five straight league games. The Tech boys were again handicapped by a lack of reserves, which caught up with them midway through the game.

N. E. Intercollegiate League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston College	3	0	34	9	1.000
Colby	2	0	16	2	1.000
Boston University	3	1	27	19	.750
Northeastern	2	1	28	13	.667
New Hampshire	2	2	16	17	.500
Middlebury	1	2	5	15	.333
Bowdoin	0	2	3	13	.000
M. I. T.	4	5	6	45	.000

Results Jan. 14

Boston College 10, Boston University 3.
Northeastern 9, M. I. T. 2.

Tilden Wins

DETROIT, Jan. 15 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden, a veteran of tennis wars, scored his first victory over youthful Don Budge in their current professional exhibition tour with a 6—3, 4—6, 6—3 triumph before 4,214 fans in Olympia Arena here last night.

Previously, Tilden had won only two sets in dropping four matches to his younger opponent. He had 11 aces in the three-set match.

Tilden also paired with Alice Marble, former women's champion, to defeat Budge and Mary Hardwick, English star, in the mixed doubles, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Marble, against Miss Hardwick, won her fifth consecutive triumph, 7—5, 7—5, and the tenth in 11 matches the two have played.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Kansas State 36, Virginia Tech 0.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Delaware 39, Loyola (Baltimore) 36.

Bruins Face Rangers In N. Y. Garden

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	17	7	1	79	49	35
Detroit	12	7	8	65	62	32
Boston	10	7	7	83	61	27
Chicago	10	10	5	56	61	25
Rangers	9	12	6	73	71	24
Montreal	8	13	3	59	76	19
Americans	6	14	6	48	91	18

Result Jan. 14

Detroit 3, Rangers 3, tie.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bruins left for New York to play the Rangers there tomorrow night in the first of a three-game road trip. The club took the 2 o'clock train and has not been on ice since the game Sunday night with Canadiens here. The rest is expected to restore energy to the players and when they take the ice tomorrow night they should be ready to go "all out."

Manager Art Ross and President Weston Adams greeted the players upon arrival, having attended the National Hockey League meeting there today. Ross plans to continue on with the Bruins to Toronto Saturday night and Chicago on Sunday night.

Both Rangers and Bruins are expected to be at full strength and it will be the first time this season in which the two have met with all players available. Roy Conacher, left winger on the Cowley line, was a doubtful starter but he left with the team this afternoon and plans to be at his position tomorrow night.

Up to the present time the Rangers, Stanley Cup holders who eliminated the Bruins in the playoffs last season, have yet to beat the Bruins in the current schedule. In four games Bruins have won 6—2, 2—1 and 5—3, the other game resulting in a two-all tie.

* * *

Lionel Conacher, former great defenseman, is quoted as saying big Jack Portland of Canadiens will be all-star defenseman this season. . . Personally we like big Jack, but cannot see him displacing Dit Clapper or Art Coulter yet. . . According to Jim Hendy's excellent hockey guide, Ontario leads all districts with 124 players in the pro hockey circuits out of 318 names. . . There are 36 United States born players and 16 from across the water.

* * *

The alphabet is being reduced in the N. H. L., Tony Graboski of Canadiens has dropped the "w" from the Grabowski and Pete Slobodian has dropped the "z" from Slobodzian. . . Kilby Macdonald of Rangers was outstanding rookie of last year, but has not lived up to name this season—another probable reason for Rangers being mired in the lower part of the standing.

* * *

Now that Rangers have practically conceded first place in the standing, watch them prepare for the play-offs. . . Terry Reardon of the Bruins and Ken of the Canadiens have a young brother they think will be the star of the family in hockey. . . John Quilty, Ken Reardon and Jack Adams of Canadiens are not old enough to vote yet. . . Bert Gardiner of Canadiens has been tending nets 16 years, having started at the age of 10.

* * *

George Patterson and Earl Roche, members of the Bruins for a short spell, scored four and three goals respectively in games to collect new hats from the owners of the New Haven Eagles. . . . Johnny Mowers, Detroit's rookie goalie, who was scouted by Carson Cooper, an ex-Bruin, picks Boston as the toughest team for him to beat. . . Clarence Campbell, who had his troubles refereeing in the N. H. L., is chief referee of the American League.

Yale Mermen Open Defense Of League Crown Saturday

Yale, which is favored to defend successfully its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship, will open its current campaign against University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday. In the other league meet this week, Dartmouth, which scored a stunning 59-16 victory over Pennsylvania last week, will entertain Columbia at Hanover on Saturday.

Harvard, which defeated Columbia 45-30 in its opening meet, gains respite during a mid-year examination period. Navy starts its league competition against Pennsylvania Jan. 25, and Princeton opens its campaign against Navy Feb. 1.

The surprise of the opening league meets was the magnitude of Dartmouth's victory over Pennsylvania. Dartmouth showed that it has a well-coached, well-rounded squad, and that it will be in a position to challenge Yale, Princeton, and Harvard in the race. Harvard showed some strength in defeating Columbia, but it does not have the all-round power of a year ago.

Capt. Fran Powers of Harvard jumped to an early lead in the individual scoring race by winning both the 220 and 100 yard free style races. These two firsts gave him a total of 10 points. Joe McKinley of Columbia, with a first, a third, and a membership on a winning relay team, amassed eight points. Tied with him for second place is Darcy Curwen, Harvard sophomore, who garnered a first and a second.

League Standing

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Dartmouth	1	0	59	16
Harvard	1	0	45	30
Yale	0	0	0	0
Princeton	0	0	0	0
Navy	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	1	30	45
Pennsylvania	0	1	16	59

Last Week's Results

Dartmouth 59, Pennsylvania 16.
Harvard 45, Columbia 30.

This Week's Schedule

Saturday—Columbia at Dartmouth, Yale at Pennsylvania.

Individual Scoring

Name and College	1	2	3	MR	FR	Pts
Powers, Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	10
McKinley, Columbia	1	0	0	1	0	8
Curwen, Harvard	1	1	0	0	0	8
Liskow, Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	1	7
Simihtsi, Columbia	1	0	0	1	0	7
Houck, Penn	0	2	0	0	0	6
Stowell, Harvard	0	2	0	0	0	6
Higgins, Dartmouth	1	0	1	0	0	6
Brown, Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	5
Carney, Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	5
Crowley, Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	5
O'Mara, Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	5
Potter, Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	5
Storrs, Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	5
Wilhelmy, Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	5
Drucker, Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	5
McCutcheon, Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	5

Scoring computed on basis of 8 points for first, 5 for second, 1 for third, 1 2-3 for participation on winning medley relay team (MR) and 1¾ for free-style relay team (FR). Fractions carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

(In 75-Foot Pools Only)

50-Yard Freestyle—McKinley, Columbia, 24.6s.
100-Yard Freestyle—Powers, Harvard, 54.2s.
220-Yard Freestyle—Powers, Harvard, 2m. 19s.
440-Yard Freestyle—Curwen, Harvard, 5m. 18.5s.
150-Yard Backstroke—Drucker, Harvard, 1m. 43s.
200-yard Breaststroke—Potter, Dartmouth, 2m. 34.9s.
Fancy Dive—McCutcheon, Harvard, 114.5 points.
300-Yard Medley Relay — Columbia (Brown, Simihtsi, Uhrich), 3m. 10s.
400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Dartmouth (Crowley, Swartzbaugh, Liskow, Halsey), 3m. 54.7s.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Demaret won Oakland open golf title with 281; Clayton Heaffner second by one stroke.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Williams 7, Union 2.
Norwich 4, Middlebury 3.
Mass. State 2, Springfield 2 (tie).

U. S. G. A. Made Progress In Standardizing Clubs

By Harold W. Pierce
President of the United States Golf Association

(AP)—The United States Golf Association during 1940 made marked progress in a campaign intended to make golf a game in which skill and not special equipment will be the deciding factor in tournament competition.

During the year just closed, a definite set of manufacturing specifications was completed regarding the scoring of the heads of iron clubs, to be enforced in our championships beginning in 1942. These specifications, it is felt, will enable golfers to compete in our championships without any unfair advantage of club equipment. The winners will be acclaimed for their skill, and will not be able to gain any mechanical advantage.

This result, therefore, is unquestionably for the best interest of all golfers and the game in this country.

Test Ball

In addition to standardizing the scoring of iron clubs, the association employed the Armour Research Foundation in Chicago to complete a machine to test the performance of the golf ball. The machine now is perfected, and many tests have been made of several makes.

As it long has been the consensus of opinion that definite steps should be taken to limit the flight of the golf ball, these tests are being given a great deal of study. It is the intention of the U. S. G. A., as soon as possible, to arrive at a maximum distance of flight with the thought not only to bring back into full play the architectural features of courses where championships are played, but also not to take away from the average golfer any pleasure which he may feel is obtained from distance alone.

With uniformly limited clubs and balls, skill and not special equipment should be the means to gain the desired goal in golf, as in other sports.

Any résumé of golfing activities during 1940 would not be complete without an expression of extreme regret that the Walker Cup matches, which were scheduled for St. Paul, and the Curtis Cup matches, scheduled for England, had to be cancelled.

Interest High

Both player and spectator interest continued high in 1940. There were 4,680 entries for the Association's four championships, with a record of 2,601 in the public links tournament. Admission receipts for the open were the largest since 1930.

A prediction as to golf or sport in general for 1941 naturally is hard to make. Speaking for the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A., I can say that we believe wholeheartedly that sport is most essential, especially in these trying times, and that we shall continue to function as heretofore and will leave no stone unturned to further the best interests of the game from every standpoint.

It is our hope that golf during the coming season will continue to give its adherents both health and happiness.

When Player Tells His Manager What's What—That's News

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15 (AP)—When a manager tells a baseball player what's what, it isn't necessarily news—but when a baseball player tells a manager—

That's what happened at the Cleveland baseball writers' dinner last night honoring Shortstop Lou Boudreau as the Cleveland Indians' most valuable man on the field in 1940.

Boudreau turned to Roger Peckinpaugh, rehired to general the Tribe in place of Oscar Vitt, and said before the assembly:

"Statements are absolutely wrong, Rog, that it's tough to handle these (Indian) fellows. I want to say to you that you won't find a finer bunch of fellows anywhere.

"They'll give you all they have and you won't have to ask them twice. I can say that from my heart because I know these boys."

Boudreau accepted his honors with this comment: "When you have somebody like Ray Mack (second baseman) on your left and Ken Keltner (third baseman) on your right—well, gee, fellows, it's just a breeze. The honors being passed around belong to them."

Peckinpaugh said, "Much of our 1941 success hinges on whether (pitcher) Mel Harder and (outfielder) Jeff Heath come back. With them we are going to be mighty tough to beat. I'm sure that, with a few pats on the back, Heath will be good."

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

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H	E	A	V	E	N		R	O	B	E	R	T		
U	C	R	E	S	I	N		X		H				
D	A	I	S		E	T	A		P	I	E	R		
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O	G		L	A	N	G	T	R	Y		T	N		
M	I	L		L	E		O		P	O	E			
	B	O	W	L	S		S	T	O	R	K			
H	U	T		A		O		H		E	E	R		
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R	O	D	E	N	T		D	I	B	B	L	E		

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

The Christian Science Monitor
January 15, 1941

'Women of America—Be Vigilant but Not Vigilantes,' Pleads J. Edgar Hoover

By Dorothea J. Lewis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"Be vigilant but not vigilantes." That is J. Edgar Hoover's message to the women of America in these tense days of national emergency and defense preparations.

That little five-word slogan grew out of a discussion that began when I asked the famous Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation what the women of this country could do to help block foreign spy systems. He considered the question very seriously before he answered, "Women influence the thinking of people all over the world." Then he smiled, "Now, don't shake your head at me. I'm not saying that just as a platitude. It's true. And because it is, it seems particularly important to me that women should keep their heads in a time of imminent hysteria."

I agreed.

"Of course," he went on, "there are spies and would-be saboteurs in the United States today, although the latter have not yet gone into action. As a matter of fact, there has not been one case of concerted sabotage in America since the war began abroad."

I was surprised. What about the fires and explosions we had read of in the papers, seen in the newsreels?

Director Hoover explained that he had said, "concerted sabotage" advisedly, meaning sabotage traceable to agents affiliated with foreign governments. There have been instances of sabotage by disgruntled employees, and possibly by persons of foreign sympathies; but these were not directed by any espionage plan or ring. In reality, he said, there were fewer fires in industrial plants of this country during 1939 than in the preceding year.

Menace Is Here

"The menace is here. We recognize that. But it is nothing to grow panicky about, for we of the FBI also know who most of the spies and saboteurs are, where they are, how they operate, and we expect to know when they plan to start operations well before they get underway.

"The President has charged us with the job of counter-espionage and handling sabotage prevention and detection. We are doing that job with every ounce of energy, and bit of ability, that we can muster: that is, with more training for our men; with more men—we plan to expand to 1,600 special agents during the current year; and with longer hours. The training period, usually requiring 16 weeks, is now being crowded into six, without loss of merit, because our men work with us from nine to nine. Spies and saboteurs, like common criminals, don't observe office hours: and so, of course, the FBI can't. It's a tremendous job, but we have behind us long experience.

"Oh, yes, the FBI had a place in the counter-espionage activities of the last World War. It isn't new work. It's just familiar work greatly expanded and intensified. For example, each year of the five years prior to 1938, we handled an average of 35 sabotage or espionage problems; in 1938 the number went up to 251; in 1939 to 1,651, and in 1940 it hit 16,000 plus.

"We need the help of all citizens. Not as volunteer amateur policemen, that sort of 'co-operation' would only hinder and distress us, but as patriotic observers and alert friends of authority."

Is there any special place in this for women as women? I asked, "or do you just lump us in with 'all citizens'?"

"Oh, you women have a double job. A job as citizens and an extra task as women," he said.

"Yes?" This was what I had wanted. "What's the extra task?"

"It comes in five parts," he replied. "As I see it, women are generally a little farther removed from the theater of emergency operations. They can look at the situation objectively, trying hard to maintain a middle-of-the-road attitude.

"First, I look to them as a guiding influence on youth. We need a good deal more of the old-fashioned flag-waving type of patriotism in this country; a great deal less sophisticated cynicism. We law enforcement officers learned long ago that we can prevent more crime in the high chair than in the electric chair. That holds true today of crime against our nation just as it does of crime against property. If dictators and totalitarians have taught us anything which we can use for good, it is the value of the inculcation of patriotism in the young. Dictators and totalitarians snatch their poor little children from the cradle for early lessons in the glory of war and the power of hate. We can teach ours the values and responsibilities of peace and the wonder of a heritage of democracy.

"The first rule of any defense program is that we understand and care for that which we defend. Certainly, boys and girls will become better citizens if they know, appreciate, and can really evaluate their country, her philosophy, and her spirit.

"Help your child to recognize his good fortune in being an American. Teach him a respect for his country and its institutions, the honorable forces of law and order, the American flag as a symbol of liberty. Tell him something of the plight of boys and girls in other lands. Take him to the shrines of great Americans and tell him the histories of these fine men and women. Teach him that he is responsible to God, rather than to some spouting dictator whose insane ego denies even the power of the Deity and charges that religion is the opiate of the people.

Keep Abreast of Affairs

"Next, I think that the women of America should keep abreast of developments in current affairs. There never has been a time when they needed to be better posted. Only a wide knowledge of conditions here and abroad can give us discernment in a time of rampant propaganda. Today's world events are tomorrow's local problems. I think women of America, looking abroad at bombed open cities and slaughtered civilians, realize that the present war has come home to women, that they have a greater stake and danger in it than ever before. With this realization, they must feel a greater stake in a defense program designed to keep such a war away from their homes.

"Third, I think women throughout the country should cultivate a judicious attitude and a spirit of impartiality. It is so necessary, in the surging tide of patriotism sweeping the country, not to let feelings run away with judgment and thought processes. We must beware of gossip-mongers; we want no witch-hunting. It leads to hysteria. And hysteria is a sharp-edged weapon in the hands of the fifth columnist.

"I mentioned 16,000 sabotage, espionage, and other national defense complaints reaching us in 1940. Many were, of course, absurd on the face; others, after the simplest investigation, proved groundless. But we were glad to receive each and every one of them. If any woman in America, in any tiny village or big city, in a foreign section of a town or an ultra-American community, comes upon information which she believes should be considered, or is witness to an action apparently inimical to the country's welfare, she should immediately report it to the nearest FBI office. And then she should forget it."

Here I interrupted for the first time in many minutes of taking rapid notes. "Forget it?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hoover, with emphasis. "As immediately and completely as possible. She has done her duty. Now trained investigators will evaluate the information and take up the problem. No possible purpose, except confusion, can be served by amateur sleuthing or spreading of rumors. Beware of vigilantes and the beating of tom-toms.

Support Law Enforcement

"Fourth, women can help us tremendously by supporting law enforcement agencies. For national defense problems are essentially law enforcement problems—to be met both on a nationwide basis and within each community. Women can, individually and through their organizations, campaign for adequate personnel and increased training for such agencies. At present we have nearly 1,600 special agents. With these we must cover an area of more than 4,600,000 square miles. Scotland Yard now has 35,000 men for 70 square miles."

"Fifth?" I prompted. "You said our job, as women, came in five parts."

"Yes. Fifth, women must not let themselves be used by subversive forces. Don't join any organization, no matter how innocent it seems, without knowing its purposes, personnel, and background. Don't let members of your family join. Don't let your names be used. And, equally important, don't let the reputable organizations to which you belong be used as sounding boards for those with illicit messages. Meekest, newest member or presiding officer, whichever you are, rise up in righteous wrath and silence any enemy that gets within your gates. Or better still, keep the gates well barred and make your password, 'America.'

"Summing it up, I would like to appeal to women to keep their feet on the ground, their heads in the air, and to get the facts. If they do, they'll be serving their country."

Next week another article on the splendid work of the FBI in combatting subversive activities will appear on this page.

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J. Edgar Hoover (above), Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, has been charged by President Roosevelt with the job of counter-espionage and handling sabotage prevention and detection. In this exclusive interview, he tells American women what part they can play in the work of blocking foreign spy systems operating under cover in this country today.

How Helen Trimpe Helps Us Sort Ourselves Out

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Careers for Women." This exciting title on an office door is enough to make any woman want to go in and see what's behind it. But when you go in and meet Miss Trimpe—the bright, brown-eyed, red-haired, entirely capable Miss Trimpe who has interviewed 100,000 women and helped them sort themselves out, so-to-speak, in the past ten years—you just naturally go a step further. Before you know it, you tell her what your hidden, or even your almost forgotten, hopes for a career might be. To think that you have come face to face with a woman who has the experience to help you make the most of yourself, and who makes a business of it, is heartening. And the best part of Helen Trimpe's "Careers for Women" is that she doesn't do the career building and finding for you. You do it for yourself. She merely prods you on.

When you come to think of it, isn't a vigorous, encouraging prodder what many a woman needs? Miss Trimpe is a prodder. Not a plodder, mind you. She is quick as a bird, deft, tactful. And she has you all sorted out in no time. But she prods.

Flocked to Her Office

Before the words "Careers for Women" had dried on her door, she was beset by women and girls who had learned that her office was to be opened.

"What do you suppose is bringing women to the fore in search of careers so vehemently?" I asked Miss Trimpe, as we sat in her colorful office that devotes one whole side to a most businesslike blackboard.

"Preparations for armed defense of the country," she replied unhesitatingly, "and the desire to play an important and effective part in it. This and the draft of men into the army, I believe, have awakened women to the practicality of evaluating themselves economically."

So many women come to Miss Trimpe, she says, who are capable, yet who have never sat themselves down and analyzed their abilities. They are like untidy top drawers. Full of things waiting to be sorted and put to use.

One of the definitions of the word "career" is "full speed." Your career certainly gets a green light from Miss Trimpe. She helps you remove the debris of indecision and fear and uncertainty from your ideas about your work, and clears the road for progress. And she does this, not in competition with the work of men, but to supplement and complement it in ideas and services which women alone can supply.

Before you know where you are, she has led you down the precarious path of job-hunting with such assurance that you are ready, when she calls on you in class (her classes are limited to ten), to rise to the occasion and apply for a job at some big store or famous business firm. Soon you have a lesson on the difference between conversation and talk, and one on learning how to think. This lesson, by the way, always cuts conversation at least 50 per cent. A lesson on steady application is invaluable to anybody who flits from one subject to another; and in this you learn how to compare, analyze, and come to a decision on some problem. By this time you have gathered the utter folly of letting things that are unimportant interfere with your objective—which of course, in this case, is your career.

Encourages Careful Surveys

Miss Trimpe discourages older women from applying for work where they know, almost before they start, that they will not be wanted. Instead she encourages careful surveys of their prospects for being useful before they sally forth. She gives private analyses and career recommendations, and advises you what to do next about accomplishing your purpose. But under no circumstances does she encourage persons to seek a job until they know that they have something to give.

Only about half the women who go to Miss Trimpe are in search of jobs. Many are concerned about turning their jobs into careers.

Miss Trimpe began her own career by being sent out to a distant city from the Ohio town where she was born, to take care of the applicants who might answer the advertisement of a publishing company that was in need of women to sell books. She has been interviewing women on the career angle ever since.

Marjorie Dence's Faith and Courage Help Keep Perth Theater Alive in Wartime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Eager to discover how Perth—the City of the Fair Maid—had been able to keep alive a repertory theater and stage a drama festival, I sought out Miss Marjorie Dence, the founder, and now one of the directors, of the Perth Repertory Theatre, Ltd.

I found her at the theater one fine evening when the streets of the city were crowded with townspeople and country visitors. Instead of the usual kilted Scottish regiments, soldiers of many nationalities were to be seen. Perth, once the ancient capital of Scotland, although a small city, has always held its own in the world of art and literature, and while I was waiting for Miss Dence I enjoyed examining the ancient playbills hanging on the walls of the theater.

Miss Dence was not acting that night, and therefore had time to tell me something of the hopes and fears, the joys and triumphs of keeping alive the lamp of the spirit in this theater where the aim is to stage nothing that could add to hatred and misunderstanding.

"We were inexperienced in the running of a theater when we came here," Miss Dence admitted. "But Perth encouraged us so kindly, bore with our failures and applauded our successes, so that we have come to look upon our audiences as our friends. We started out with high ideals, which we have honestly tried to put into practice during our four years of work here. It seemed to us that Scotland needed a permanent theater where all the year round the audience could see good plays competently performed in a comfortable theater charging reasonable prices.

"We were fortunate," she went on, "in securing a building which possessed real theatrical atmosphere. We redecorated it, removed the advertising curtain, and in its place hung curtains of golden velvet. Comfortable tip-up seats were installed and every seat, except the sixpenny gallery, was made bookable in advance. This done, with high hopes and a talented company we set to work.

Insisted on Good Plays

"For two years we battled against financial difficulties. Sometimes we had temporarily to set aside our ideals and produce potboilers, but from the first we allowed ourselves at least one good play in four. This was produced for our own pleasure. We soon found, however, that the good plays brought us letters from all sorts of unexpected quarters, so that during the last two years we have been able to give a high percentage of really worth-while plays.

"Gradually, too, we came to realize that the Perth Theater was becoming known for the excellence of its work, not only in Scotland but in the wider theatrical world of London. When we traveled to London to engage new artists we found that young actors were anxious to gain their experience in Perth. It was a genuine surprise to learn that several of the London stars knew all about us and had advised young stage applicants to try to get engagements with us. That, indeed, was a tribute to the standard of our work, and we were very proud of it."

Among Miss Dence's happiest recollections is a visit to Balmoral where they played before the King and Queen. Queen Elizabeth is deeply interested in drama and particularly in its development in Scotland. The Perth players, therefore, came away heartened by the real appreciation that was shown to them.

Their First Festival

In July, 1939, the first Perth Theater Festival was held. This was a new venture and succeeded beyond the dreams of its promoters. "For some time," Miss Dence told me, "it seemed to us that what Malvern was to England, Perth might well become to Scotland. It is an ideal place for an artistic and social venture of the kind. It has a comfortable theater. It is charmingly situated on the River Tay, and it lies on the edge of some of the most wonderful Highland scenery in Britain. We knew, of course, that we must learn to walk before we could run, so where Malvern presented six plays we presented four. For the first year it was advertised chiefly in Scotland, but the possibility of attracting visitors from across the Atlantic was not excluded. We hoped that Perth might become a sort of Mecca to which people would travel to enjoy a summer holiday in which the pleasures of art and nature were combined.

"We had our doubts when we were preparing for the festival," Miss Dence admitted, "but we need not have worried. People came from all parts of Scotland and the London critics were kind. It seemed as if 1939 would be the first of many such festivals, but three weeks after its conclusion we were at war."

Now on Wartime Basis

In the present altered circumstances the theater is carrying on on a wartime basis. A scheme has been worked out. Beds have been put in all the dressing rooms and in every available space in the theater. In these the company sleep. All meals are cooked in the theater and the work is divided among the company. After deducting expenses at the end of the week what remains of the takings is shared out. Some of the scene shifting is done by the men and the company takes turns in the box office and at selling programs.

As I looked at this charming woman I could not help admiring everything about her—her clothes, her voice, and her faith. To have carried on such an enterprise in these difficult days is almost a miracle. In her own words: "If we can help to keep alive something of sanity, beauty, and healthy laughter we shall not have worked in vain."

Isabel C. Gorrie

Star Photos, Perth

Miss Marjorie Dence, founder and one of the directors of Perth Repertory Theatre, Ltd., is here shown playing the role of Wife of Jesse in Sir James M. Barrie's play, "The Boy David."

A Thrifty Way to Decorate

When you're in need of an extra piece of furniture, you can save yourself a lot of shopping around if you'll buy unfinished furniture and a can or two of paint. Finding a finished piece that will go well with what you have is often a difficult proposition. But if you will get something "in the raw" and finish it yourself, harmonizing it with your decorative scheme is a simple matter.

Most of the large department stores carry a variety of styles in unfinished furniture and some shops are devoted exclusively to this type of furnishings. The cost is moderate, and paint, too, is inexpensive—for as little as half a dollar you can buy enough "Duco," for instance, to enamel a chair. So the idea is a thrifty one as well as an aid to harmonious decoration.

Give Your Baked Apples a Tang With Orange

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baked apples flavored with orange are delicious. Use as large red apples as you can find. The Cortland is a good variety, one which tints the flesh of the apple a rosy red as it bakes. Blend 1 tablespoon of white sugar, 1 tablespoon of brown sugar and 1 tablespoon of butter for each apple used. Into this mixture, grate the rind of an orange and add the strained juice of the orange. Pack this sugar sauce into the cored apples and bake as usual, basting occasionally with the sauce which collects in the bottom of the pan. (Bake at 400° F. for about an hour.) Cook with a cover the first half hour to soften the fruit; then remove the cover to obtain a delicate glaze. Served with whipped cream, this dessert will suitably crown a Sunday dinner.

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Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	468,910
1941 volume to date	6,224,730
1940 volume to date	7,837,730

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—A setback from the recent upswing carried the stock market down another notch today before the list steadied.

Leading issues were off fractions to around 2 near the final hour but trading shrank to the smallest of the new year.

Transactions were at the rate of only about 400,000 shares for a full session.

Speculative support seemed limited on the assumption the trend had shifted to the downside for a change. While business news remained good, the fight over aid for England in Congress, together with prospects of higher taxes and possibility of another decisive move in Europe, kept traders operating warily.

Off fractions to around 3 at one time were du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, International Business Machines, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Union Pacific, Chrysler, American Can and Bethlehem.

Scattered issues went up on selective demand, notably U. S. Industrial Alcohol, General Theaters Equipment and Associated Dry Goods second preferred.

In an uneven curb list, prices were down a bit for American Gas & Electric, Fairchild Engine and Sherwin Williams. Balancing losses were small gains in Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil and New Jersey Zinc.

Bond Market Uneven

A few specialties provided moves of a point or so either way in today's bond market but the great majority of issues held within a fractional range with the trend mixed.

Going into the final hour Childs Co. 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Susquehanna 5s were among loans posting gains of around a point while losers of as much included Colorado & Southern 4½s, Laclede Gas 6s and Texas & Pacific 5s.

Inching up were, among others, American Telephone 3¼s, (the company issued a good earnings report for 1940) Armour 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Firestone Tire 3½s, Montana Power 3¾s and Shell Union 2½s. St. Louis Public Service 5s gained more than a point.

Holding unchanged or losing a fraction were Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, North Western 4¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Great Northern 4s and International Telephone 5s. Rio Grande Western first 4s dropped more than a point.

U. S. Governments were quiet and down by 1-32 to 8-32 of a point.

Power Output Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production advanced sharply this week, but failed again to reach the record high set the week preceding the Christmas holiday lull, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest otput of 2,834,512,000 kilowatthours was 4.8 per cent ahead of 2,704,800,000 in the preceding wek and 9.3 per cent more than 2,592,767,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

Peroentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 7.4, Middle Atlantic 7.5, Central Industrial 12.9, West Central 5.7, Southern States 6.7, Rocky Mountain 8.1, Pacific Coast 7.

Corn Prices Show Continued Advance

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Corn prices continued their recent creeping advance today, scoring gains of almost a cent at times reflecting a letup in country selling and the materially improved corn-hog price feeding ratio.

Wheat rose sympatheically with corn. There was a lack of pressure in the pit and scattered purchases credited to previous short sellers as well as cash grain dealers and millers lifting hedges strengthened the market.

Bill Would Abolish Bank Holding Companies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Carter Glass (D-Virginia), has introduced legislation to abolish bank holding companies by June 30, 1944.

The measure would provide that after that date no bank could control more than 10 per cent of the stock of any other bank.

Commonly referred to as a "death sentence" for bank holding companies, the measure would give the Comptroller of Currency jurisdiction over the dividends of national banks and would impose similar control over insured state banks in the hands of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Government agencies would be permitted to order banks to reduce or pass dividends if the agencies felt such dividends would impair the bank's financial position.

Senator Glass said he had introduced the measure at the request of government officials but was doing so "with reservations." He did not explain what these reservations were.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic export Conn. Valley 12.00; export, fas NY, 10.25. Tin firm; spot and nearby 50.50; forward 50.15. Lead steady; spot, New York, 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Quicksilver 188.00-196.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite, and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	Jan 14
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	Jan 11
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	26	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 10
19½	12½	Addressog (¾g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	-¼
58½	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	23	41¾	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1⅛	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	A	⅛	A	+ A
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9	9	9	Jan 14
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1¼e)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 14
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	162¼	160½	160½	—2½
14	8⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 11
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	7¼	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	+1½
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17⅜	17	17⅜	Jan 13
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	14	49¼	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	17¼	17	17	
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	7	54½	54	54	—1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	1	38	38	38	Jan 14
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	2	92¼	92	92¼	— ¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184	184	184	Jan 14
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅜
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	63	62½	63	
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Jan 14
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 14
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9¼	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	11	16⅞	15¼	16⅞	+1⅜
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	25	20	18¼	20	+1½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1e)	3	36	36	36	Jan 14
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	50	49¼	49¼	— ¾
3⅞	1⅞	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (⅝e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 13
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jan 8
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	4	94	92⅞	92⅞	—1⅜
14½	10	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
5½	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
63½	34¾	AmP&L $6pf1⅛k	2	45¼	45	45¼	— ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	4	37⅛	37½	37⅝	Jan 14
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	1	14¾	14½	14⅝	
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	12	6⅞	6½	6¾	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Jan 14
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	7	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	154	154	154	+ ⅜
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53½	53	53½	Jan 14
33⅜	19½	Am St F (1½e)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 13
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	2	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	88	87	88	+1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	167¾	167¼	167½	— ¼
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	73¼	73¼	73¾	+ ¼
91¾	68⅜	Am Tob B (5)	2	74¼	74	74	— ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	159	158½	158½	Jan 10
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	17	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	15	7	6⅞	7	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1		98¾	98¾	Jan 13
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	28	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12	12	12	Jan 8
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 14
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	3	30	30	30	Jan 13
111¼	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	52	51⅜	52	+ ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	4	33	32⅞	33	— ⅛
11	6¼	Arnold C (¼g)	*1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¾g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 14
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87	86	87	Jan 9
95	48½	AssdDG2pf(22e)	1	98	98	98	+1
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	29	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	2	64¾	64½	64½	— ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	7	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jan 14
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	19	19	19	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 14
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan 14
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	2	72¼	72¼	72½	Jan 9
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 13
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅝	Bald Loco et	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	5	7½	7¼	6½	+ ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	7	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24¾	24½	24½	Jan 11
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Jan 14
36⅞	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	19	35⅜	34⅜	35⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	3	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56⅞	56¼	56¼	Jan 13
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	20	87	86⅝	86⅞	— ⅛
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	130½	130	130½	Jan 13
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	26¼	26¼	26½	Jan 13
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 10
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	33¾	33½	33½	— ¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.80a)	10	21	20⅝	21	— ⅜
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	4	20	19⅞	20	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	8	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ¼
2¾	⅜	Boston & Maine	3	1½	1½	1½	Jan 14
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jan 13
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 14
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
26⅜	14¼	Briggs Mf (2½e)	8	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3½e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 14
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 14
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	16	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 3
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	10	23	22½	23	+ ¼
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	10	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	7	7	7	Jan 14
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	32	32	32	Jan 14
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	33	33	33	Jan 10
21⅜	13¼	Burling Mill(1a)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53½	53½	53½	
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	Jan 13
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	19¼	18½	18½	Jan 14
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jan 14
23½	11½	Canada Dry	17	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	28	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	3	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	—1½
6	2½	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 10
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	3	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	57	56⅝	56⅝	Jan 14
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	48¾	48	48	— ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	23	9½	9⅜	9½	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	4	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 14
57	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 14
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	4	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	10	33⅜	33	33¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	5	5	5	
22	15	Chain Belt (⅛g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(2a)	18	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	Jan 10
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 14
2½	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 13
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 14
12½	6½	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15½	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	14	14	14	
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	43	43	43	
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅝
⅝	A	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	A	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 14
¾	A	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	36	69¼	68¼	69¼	—1⅜
14¼	8⅝	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jan 14
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jan 10
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
45½	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	6	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞	+ ⅛
83	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61⅜	61⅝	— ⅜
20	10¼	Colgate P (⅛a)	5	12½	12⅜	12½	
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jan 14
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	2	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¾g)	3	20	20	20	Jan 10
26¾	16	Col Br A (2e)	6	20½	20½	20½	Jan 14
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 14
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	56	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	— ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
26	14⅜	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Jan 9
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.80e)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	4	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
108⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Jan 8
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	12	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¾)	1	110	110	110	+ ⅜
16⅝	8	Comi Solv (¼e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	10	53½	52½	52½	+ ½
33	25⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	24	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	2	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
31⅜	17⅝	Cons Aircr (2e)	18	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	42	15⅜	14	15⅛	+1¼
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
32½	21⅜	Cons Edison (3)	61	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¼
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107⅛	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 13
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
2¼	⅛	Con RR Cub pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 14
5¼	2½	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	20¼	20	20	— ½
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 11
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	Jan 13
15⅜	7⅞	Cont Bak (A)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	Jan 14
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	86	85	85	Jan 14
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	2	39	38⅝	39	— ½
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (⅜e)	15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40⅜	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.80a)	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	20	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	3	23½	23⅛	23⅛	Jan 14
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
65⅛	40½	Corn Prods (3)	14	48½	45⅞	48⅜	— ⅜
184	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	71	182	181	182	Jan 14
7½	3	Coty Inc (½e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1½	A	Coty Internat'l	25	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 14
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	5	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
32¾	17⅛	Cr of Wh (1.60)	3	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	3	5½	5½	5½	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	1	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	— ⅛
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Aluminum Supply Reports Are Conflicting

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming of the monopoly committee made public a letter from Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administrator, reporting that about one-third of a $50,000,000 group of projects was being delayed to some extent by the difficulty of obtaining aluminum.

Mr. Slattery wrote in response on inquiry by Senator O'Mahoney who has recently instituted an investigation to determine to what extent the defense program or other factors have created a shortage of aluminum in this country.

So far, the Wyoming Senator said, he has received conflicting statements from manufacturers of defense items—some reporting no difficulty in obtaining aluminum while others said their production had been seriously curtailed because of lack of the raw material.

Shortage Indicated

As an instance of a manufacturing concern reporting inability to obtain sufficient aluminum to meet defense orders, Senator O'Mahoney cited the Reynolds Metals Co., and made public correspondence between R. E. Reynolds, President of the company, and officials of the Aluminum Company of America.

The Reynolds Company has plants at Richmond and Glendale, Va., and Louisville, Ky. The correspondence was forwarded to Senator O'Mahoney by Mr. Reynolds to demonstrate his efforts to obtain increased commitments for Virgin aluminum from the aluminum company.

"We have no virgin aluminum ingot ahead of our mills at any of our plants, Mr. Reynolds wired Senator O'Mahoney on Jan. 10. "At two conferences with Mr. S. J. Simmons of Aluminum Company of America in Washington two days ago I was made very hopeful that our minimum defense requirements at least through May of this year would be met.

"However, I was to be definitely advised by Mr. Simmons Jan. 13 in respect to this matter, but up to Jan. 14 I have had no word from him. As to our civilian customer requirements Mr. Simmons gave me no tangible encouragement whatsoever, although he knows that beginning in March we will divert 80 per cent of our entire aluminum capacity to defense, leaving only 20 per cent to protect our civilian business built after 20 years of labor.

"All our expansion to date for defense has been with the resources of Reynolds Metals Company. As these resources are now exhausted, the army recently approved two large expansion programs at the expense of defense plant corporation.

In Operation July 1

"Both new programs we expect to have in full operation not later than July 1, at which time we pledge to you a minimum of 15,000,000 pounds per month of vital strong aluminum alloys fabricated for airplanes and other defense needs, conditioned only on a sufficient supply of virgin aluminum."

The correspondence disclosed that Mr. Reynolds had requested 6,000,000 pounds of pig aluminum per month beginning in February and 10,000,000 pounds per month not later than March. His company, he said, had been promised only slightly more than 3,000,000 pounds for January and had no assurance for later period.

Mr. Reynolds submitted a letter from Arthur V. Davis, Chairman of ALCOA, explaining that priorities laid down by Washington prevented making of definite commitments to any plant.

"It all boils itself down," he wrote Mr. Reynolds, "to the fact that we propose to do the very best we can for you. Just now we are rather hard up for aluminum, and we have a good many military orders that we have to attend to, and of course we have a lot of friends like yourself whose demands are partly for military and partly for civilian use."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government officials reported "temporary tight spots" in the supply of high strength aluminum sheets and tubes, although they estimated the nation's total supply of aluminum this month to be 5,000,000 pounds greater than combined military and civil requirements.

To permit unimpeded construction of warplanes under the defense program, they said, the use of high strength aluminum sheets and tubes in streamlined trains and buses must be curtailed until the "tight spots" are eliminated.

The January supply of aluminum was estimated officially at 52,000,000 ponuds, compared with 47,000,000 pounds, the estimated demand. The supply is expected to rise to 76,000,000 pounds per month by July, 1942, officials said.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Builders of buses and streamlined trains and other civilian users of high strength aluminum sheets will have to reduce their consumption during the next two or three months to free the supply for military plane production, defense officials said.

The situation requiring this curb was one of several "temporary tight spots" described in a generally optimistic survey of the aluminum outlook.

R. S. Agee Takes New Post

NEW YORK—R. S. Agee, sales promotion manager of the Association of Gas Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers, New York City, leaves that oreanization on Feb. 1, 1941, to become Vice-President of the Roberts & Mander Stove Company, Hatboro, Pa., makers of Quality cooking equipment and one of the oldest manufacturers in the range industry. Mr. Agee's duties with the Association will be assumed by John E. Bogan, field counselor for the CP Gas Range program of the A. G. A. E. M.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 45-43	107.30	107.30	107.30
7 4s 54-44	113.8	113.4	113.4
2 3s 48-46	111.16	111.16	111.16
2 3½s 49-46	112.	112.	112.
1 2½s 52-50	107.14	107.14	107.14
2 3s 55-51	112.11	112.8	112.8
2 2½s 60-55	109.29	109.29	109.29
1 2½s 59-56	109.8	109.8	109.8
13 2½s 65-60	109.12	109.8	109.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	47½	47½	47½
16 Alleghany cv 5s 44	97	96½	96½
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	84½	84½	84½
17 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¼	61½	61½
5 Allegh Val 4s 42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104	104
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
47 Am & For P5s 2030	60	58¾	60
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅜	109½	109½
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	55	55	55
24 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅛	106	106⅛
13 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105¾	105¾
10 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109⅝	109¾
10 At&SF aj24s '95 st	92	92	92
2 AT&SF 4s '1909-55	99½	99½	99½
12 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103½	103¾
3 AT&SFRky M 4s'65	101½	101½	101½
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77½	77½	77½
6 A C Line 4½s '64	64	63¾	64
9 A C Line 5s '45	82	81¼	81¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38	37¼	38
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	84	84	84
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	73¼	73	73
29 B&O '95 st A	42	41½	41⅝
5 B&O '95 st C	45½	45⅛	45⅛
7 B&O 20000 st D	41¾	41¼	41¾
48 B&O '96 st F	41¾	41	41
32 B&O cv 6s 'st	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
24 B&O 4s '48	73½	72⅞	73½
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	60¾	60¾	60¾
8 B&OCJ 4½s '33	48½	48½	48½
6 B&O T C 4s '59	56¾	56	56¾
20 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	55¼	54¼	54¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	112½	112½	112½
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105½	105½	105½
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	103½	103½	103½
2 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	101	100¾	100¾
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	79	79	79
3 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	77	77	77
65 Boston&Me 4½s '70	25	24½	24¾
77 Boston&Me 4s '60	72	71⅝	71¾
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	11	10⅛	11
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
7 Buf R&P '57 st	47¼	46½	46½
5 Bur C R&o 5s '34ct	4	4	4
12 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Can Sou 5s '42	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Can Nat2Ry 5s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	97	96¾	96¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	94	93¼	93¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Can Pac 4s perp	57½	57	57½
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
2 Celanese 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107	107	107
29 Cen Pac 5s 60	49	48	48½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15⅜	15	15
12 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14½	14½	14½
7 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¾	91¼	91¼
5 C&O 4½s 92	131½	131½	131½
14 C&O 3½s 96D	105½	104½	104½
6 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	108	107½	107½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	87	87	87
14 CB&Q 4½s 77	79⅞	79¼	79¼
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93½	93½
47 Chi&E Idd 5s 51	17¾	17	17⅜
2 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	17¾	17	17⅜
77 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32¼	32	32¼
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	71	71	71
121 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6¼	6¼	6⅜
35 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1⅜	1⅜
26 CM&SP 4¾s 89T	35¼	34¾	34½
23 CM&SP 4½s 89C	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
19 CM&SP 4½s 89E	35	34½	34½
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	24	24	24
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
4 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20	20	20
2 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	2	2	2
19 Chi & NW 4s 87	19	19	19
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	18½	18½	18½
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	16½	16⅛	16⅛
26 CRI & P 4½s 52A	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	7½	7½	7½
2 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	17¼	17¼	17¼
15 CRI & P 4s 88	16½	16¼	16¼
11 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	8	8	8
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
25 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92¼	92	92
22 Childs Co 5s 43	35⅜	33½	35⅜
23 CCC&StL 4½s 77	60¾	60¼	60⅜
12 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108½	108¾	108½
13 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	88	87⅝	88
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
15 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70½	70⅜	70½
1 Col P&I 5s 70	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Col & So 4½s 80	16	15	15
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
41 Col & So Oh El 3¼s76	107½	107¾	107¾
1 Coml Mack Inc 69ww	41⅜	41½	41½
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108	107¼	107⅞
41 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 68	117⅛	116½	116½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
5 Con Rys 4s 54	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Con Rys 4s 56	19	19	19
1 Consoln Coal 5s 80	80	80	80
110 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	110	109½	109½
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17¼	17¼	17¼
8 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
28 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54½	53¾	54
6 D&R G 4s 36	8¾	8¾	8¾
12 D&RG West 5s 78	7⅛	7	7
5 Det Ed 4s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103½	103½	103½
3 Duluth SSS&A 5s 37	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
68 Erie rfg 5s 67	19¼	18	19⅛
94 Erie rfg 5s 75	19¼	19	19
32 Erie 1st 4s 96	86	86	86
32 Erie gen lien 4s 96	45⅛	45	45
6 Erie Gen lien 4s 96	43	43	43
2 Erie&Jer 6s 55	15½	15½	15½
12 Erie Genes 6s 57	107½	107	107
1 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	44	44	44
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89⅞	89½	89⅞
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	105¾	106
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	102½	102½	102½
10 Gt Nor 4½s 75 D	95⅜	95	95
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	95⅝	94⅞	94⅞
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105¼	105	105¼
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99½	99¼	99¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	86½	86⅜	86½
6 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	65¼	64½	65¼
1 GulfM&Ohinc 2015	37½	37½	37½
3 HarlemRiv&P 4s 54	82	82	82¼
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Housatonic 5s 37	61	60⅞	61
10 HudsonCoal 5s 62 A	30¼	29⅞	30
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46½	46½	46⅜
20 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11⅞	11¾	11¾
2 IllCen 3½s 52	41	41	41
16 IllCen 4s 52	44½	43⅜	43⅝
9 IllCen rfg 4 s 55	44¾	44	44¾
49 IllCen 4¼s 66	41¾	40¾	40¾
1 IllCenLouis 3½s 53	59¼	59½	59½
3 IllCenW Line 4s 51	64½	64½	64½
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	45⅝	45	45
3 IC&CSL&NO 4s 63	43½	43¼	43¼
2 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	74½	74	74
1 Interlake Iron cv 5s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11	11	11
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
24 IntHydro El cv 6s 44	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
6 IntMerMar 6s 41	76	75½	75½
1 IntPaper 6s 55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
91 Int T&T 4½s 52	41½	39¾	39⅞
82 Int T&T 5s 55	43¾	41⅝	41¾
4 Jones&LauSt4½s 61	104¼	104	7-32
16 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	37½	36¾	36⅜
3 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	36½	36½	36½
15 KCSouth 3s 50	68	68	68
3 KCTerm 4s 60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Keith (BF)6s 46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 KreageFoundat3s 50	105	105	105
10 LacGas 6s 42A	56	56	56
3 Lac Gas 3½s 53	62¾	62½	62½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	62	62	62
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	96¼	96	96¼
5 LS&MS 3½s 97	93	93	93
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	32	32
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'64 st	39	39	39
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'74 st	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
5 Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	47	47	47
3 Leh Val 4½ 2003 st reg	22½	22½	22½
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28¾	28½	28⅝
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25¾	25	25
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23½	23	23
1 Leh Val Term 5s'51	55½	55½	55½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	21¼	20	20
7 Libby McN&L 4s'55	105½	105½	105½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	97½	96¾	97½
25 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	105¾	105¼	105¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	128	128	128
35 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	87	86½	86½
1 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	104½	104½	104½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100½	100½	100½
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91½	91	91
3 Louis&N 3½s30 A	104	104	104
1 L&N Pad&Ky 4s'46	106	106	106
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51¾	51½	51¾
17 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
15 Met Ed 4½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s 76	70½	70½	70½
5 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	17¾	17¾	17¾
16 M&St L cn 5s 24 ct	7½	7½	7½
2 MSP&SSM cons 4½s 78	66	65	66
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	9½	9½	9½
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10¾	10¾	10¾
63 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10¼	10¼	10¼
7 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15	14¾	14¾
27 M-K-Tex aj 5s 57	3½	3½	3½
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	13¾	13¼	13½
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29½	29	29½
33 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	⅞	1
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	21	21	21
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¼	21	21
16 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	21⅝	21⅜	21½
31 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21¼	21	21
21 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
1 MonPow Ph Sv 4s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
47 MonWPh Pub Sv 4s 61	112	111¼	111¼
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106	106	106
18 Mor&Esex 4½s 55	34	33½	33½
2 Mor&Esex 3½s 2000	29½	29½	29½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
3 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	106	106	106
3 New Eng T&T 5s 52	127¼	127¼	127¼
14 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	71	71	71
11 N O Pub Sv 5s 53B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	67½	67	67
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	71	71	71
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	39¼	39	39¼
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	38	37¾	38
1 NY&GreenwdL5s 46	48	48	48
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	52	52	52
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	69¼	68½	68½
42 NYC 4½s 2013 A	63	62¼	62¼
8 NYC cn 4s 98	69	68	68
10 NYC 3¾s 46	94½	94½	94⅛
6 NYC cv 3¼s 52	66⅝	66	66
19 NYC & HR 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86¾	86½	86½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	70	70	70
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67½	67½	67½
5 NYChi&StL 6s 41	93	92⅝	93
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75	74½	74½
38 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	62¼	62¼
31 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	92½	92½	92½
10 NY Connect 3½s 65	99¾	99½	99½
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	63½	63½	63½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 NY G El H&P 4s 49	118½	118½	118½
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	56	56	56
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23½	23¼	23¼
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	40	40	40
30 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23	22¾	22¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 NY NH&H 3½s 47	20	20	20
9 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7	6	6⅝
5 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
10 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12¼	12	12¼
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110½	110½
25 NY W&Bost 4½s 48	6½	6½	6½
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
44 Nor Pac 4s 2047	69½	68⅝	68⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	61¼	60½	60½
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56½	56	56½
32 Nor Pac 4s '97	78¾	78¼	78¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	73½	73¼	73¼
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46¼	46¼	46¼
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '64	110	110	110
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
1 Okla G&E 4s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	107½	107½	107½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107½	107½	107½
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	87¾	87¾	87¾
7 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110⅝	110½	110½
12 Parn Bway 3s '55 ct	55½	55¼	55½
2 Parmelee T26s '44	44	44	44
5 Pen Co 4s '63	106¼	106	106
1 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	103½	103½	103½
46 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109⅜	109	109
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	114¼	114¼	114¼
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108	107¾	108
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95½	95½	95½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	104½	104½	104½
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	114½	114½	114½
60 Pen RR 3¾s '70	97¾	97	97
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s '60	54¼	54¼	54¼
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	83	82½	82½
21 Pere Marq 4½s 80	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	74	74	74
5 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17½	17½	17½
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	51	51	51
6 Phillips Pet 3s 48	102½	102½	102½
3 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	61	61	61
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	60	59¾	59¾
24 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85	84½	84½
8 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97½	97¼	97½
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	3	3	3
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	104⅝	104½	104½
19 Readg 4½s 97 A	81	80½	81
12 Readg 4½s 97 B	80½	80¼	80½
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68	68	68
5 RemRand4¼s56ww	104½	104½	104½
3 RemRand4¼s56xw	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 RepublicSteel5½s54	104	103¾	104
20 Republic Steel4½s61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 RepublicSteel4½s56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Richfield Oil 4½s 52	107	107	107
5 RioGrWest1st4s39	38	38	38
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s-49 reg	5	5	5
1 Rio Gr K clt 4s 49	8	8	8
1 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	110	110	110
20 RIAr&LA 4½s34	13½	13	13
4 StLIM&S4sR&G33	68¾	68½	68½
21 StLPubSvc5s59	74	73	73½
10 St LSF 5s 50 B	11½	11	11
7 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	11	11	11
87 St L S F 4½s 78	11¾	11¼	11½
38 StLSF4½s 78ct st	11⅜	11	11
3 St L S F 4s 50 A	11	10¾	10¾
3 St L S F 4s 50A ct	10½	10½	10½
14 St L SW 5s252	19¼	19	19
2 St L S W 1st 4s 89	72	72	72
11 StP&KC ShL4½s41	7¼	7	7
1 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	123½	123½	123½
1 Sea AL 4s 50	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4	4	4
41 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98¼	98⅜
5 Spcony-Vac 3s 64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 So Bell T 2½s 85	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 So Col Pow 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
3 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
41 Sou Pac 4½s 68	45	44¾	44¾
56 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45	44¼	44¼
71 So Pac 4½s 69	45	44¼	44¼
42 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62½	61¾	62
22 So Pac 4s 49	43½	42⅝	42¾
2 So Pac Cl 49 reg	40	40	40
16 So Pac 3¾s 46	54¾	54	54
36 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49½	48⅞	48⅞
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	76¾	76¾	76¾
17 South Ry 6½s 56	83¾	83	83
10 South Ry gen 5s	79½	79½	79½
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92	92
23 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞
4 Spokane Int 5s 55	28½	28½	28½
8 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108	107½	108
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5 Tex Corp 3s 65	103⅜	103¼	103¼
15 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
35 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70½	70⅛	70⅛
7 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69½	68⅝	68⅝
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	69½	69½	69½
2 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s 64	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Third Ave 4s 60	63½	63½	63½
10 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	105½	105½	105½
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	76¼	76¼	76¼
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	89⅝	89	89
5 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	93	92¾	93

Commerce and Finance

Nation Urged to Balance Budget, Cut Unnecessary Costs

Business and Industry

Retail Debt Plan Declared Defense Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Fashion has given way to utilitarian considerations in retail buying in Britain, whereas in Canada a wartime prosperity has produced a retail boom, British and Canadian store executives declared as they discussed current trends in their home countries before the National Retail Dry Goods Association convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

At the same time retailers in the United States were urged to support the national defense program by easing the debt burden of those called to military service, as other speakers discussed the needs and trends of consumer credit at yesterday's sessions.

"One of the front line trenches is to be found in the towns and villages of Great Britain, and the soldiers manning them are the women and children who reside there," I. M. Sieff, Vice-Chairman of Marks and Spencer, Ltd., London, declared. "Most women have realized that for themselves and their children the utility factor must play the dominant role in their choice of goods.

Utility Is By-Word

"Whether it be a siren suit for air raid precaution work, or whether it be a warm wool coat for the air shelters; whether stout shoes and boots for their children, or whether it be a hold-all handbag, the first consideration must be utility. Fashion, therefore, except in rare cases, has played little part in determining the selection of goods."

Mr. Sieff declared that the British Government has introduced new restrictions in the last three months, further limiting the amount of consumer goods available, the governmental aim being to spur exports and divert purchasing power to war savings. Prices have advanced, he added, but mainly because of government-controlled prices of raw materials and the purchase tax.

"The excess profits tax, which is now 100 per cent of the profits in excess of the standard year," he said, "has made many traders resist the temptation to profiteer."

Canada's attainment of full employment under its war effort has caused retail sales to soar in the Dominion, Alexander Pollock, General Manager of Henry Morgan & Company, Ltd., of Montreal, and E. G. Burton, General Manager of the Robert Simpson Company, Ltd., Toronto, said. Mr. Pollock said that while higher taxes would curtail consumer buying this year, the sales increase for 1940 over 1939 was as much as 12 per cent.

Debts Extended

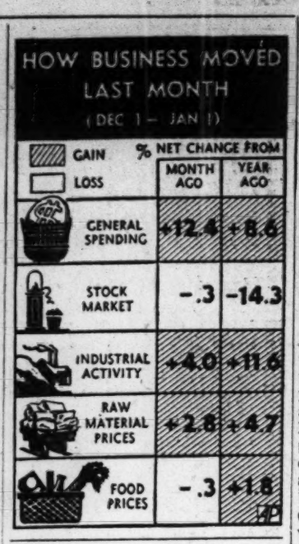
C. W. Harvey, Credit Manager of the Gilchrist Company, of Boston, Mass., reported that men in military service were being aided generally by liberal time extensions on debts and reduction of terms in conformance with the ability of customers to pay. He estimated that less than 4 per cent of the amount of outstanding consumer credit would be affected by provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act.

The retail industry must adopt measures of self-regulation in installment selling or it may see this practice further regulated by governmental action, Mr. Harvey warned.

"In some states there is no demand for regulation, whereas in others such as New York, Massachusetts, and Maryland, the demand is growing, and to a lesser extent in Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois," he said.

He cited as example of what could be done by self-regulation, the study of installment selling started in New York State by interested trades and consumer groups including the Russell Sage Foundation, the Legal Aid Society, and better business bureaus.

Rolf Nugent, director of the Department of Consumer Credit of the Russell Sage Foundation, said that a bill drafted for submission tenatively to the New York Legislature would put installment selling under the State Banking Department. He invited discussion of the measures among retailers. Mr. Nugent estimated that $9,000,000,000 of installment credit was outstanding today, of which automobile purchases accounted for $2,000,000,000.



Transportation Group to Study Army Traffic Needs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Major General Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, announced that representatives of rail, water, air, bus and truck transportation agencies would study the Army's transportation problems to forestall difficulties in event of a major emergency.

C. C. Wardlow, sole arbiter of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conference, New York, was named chairman of the advisory group. Others are:

R. C. Morse, Vice-President, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia; John M. Franklin, President, International Mercantile Marine, New York; Harry D. Crooks, President, Crooks Terminal Warehouses, Chicago; C. R. Smith, President, American Airlines, Inc., New York; Arthur M. Hill, President, National Association of Motor Bus Operators, Charleston, W. Va.; Ted V. Rodgers, President, American Trucking Association, Washington; Colonel L. W. Oliver, U. S. Army retired, Washington; and John L. Rodgers, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The War Department said that the committee also would advise the quartermaster general on the most effective use of each form of transport to meet military traffic problems and on the best use of transport to reduce static inventories of military stocks by speeding deliveries.

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Moulton Sees Need for U. S. To Be Prudent

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's vast defense program could be financed without increasing the public debt, a Brookings Institution report declared, if national income averages $85,000,000,000 annually for the next three years and if appropriate taxes are levied.

Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the private research institution, urged that the nation strive to balance its budget during the period of high income expected to accompany the preparedness effort. By exercising prudent economic policies during the emergency, he declared, the nation can avoid disaster afterward.

After estimating that about one-quarter of the national income would be needed to meet the expenses of state, local and federal government, Dr. Moulton added that in order to balance the budget it would be necessary to hold military expenditures to essentials, cut non-military outlays sharply, broaden the tax base and increase current levies.

Even so, he said, such a program would represent "a somewhat lighter burden than the 22 per cent taken in taxes in the fiscal year 1938, when the national income was only $66,000,000,000."

However, he asserted that prudent financial management is essential if a balanced budget is to be achieved. This implies holding military appropriations to clearly established essentials, he explained, cutting non-military outlays to the bone, and broadening the base of the tax system as well as increasing tax rates all along the line.

"The greatest single source of inflationary danger at the present juncture," he said, "is to be found in increasing wage rates. Already there is evidence of material increases in rates of pay in certain industries and in certain areas.

"Increases in wage rates may for a time be absorbed as a result of expanding output and falling unit costs. But as soon as capacity operation is reached in any line, further wage rate increases necessitate advances in prices if profits are not to be eliminated. And once prices begin to rise, the demand for further—compensating—increases in wage rates becomes insistent."

Governmental fiscal policy is also a potential source of inflation, the report said, because a "fundamental issue" has not yet been settled.

"Two conflicting theories of public finance are struggling for acceptance in government circles today," it said,. "One point of view—which has strong backing in both congressional and administrative circles—is that prudent financial administration is of the utmost importance at this critical juncture.

"The other point of view—which is championed by numerous individuals—some of whom occupy important official positions is that instead of worrying about the public debt we should concentrate during this emergency on the greatest possible amount of spending—public and private. The main object should be to promote the quickest possible elimination of all the slack in the industrial system. It is argued that taxes on the masses of the people should not be increased because it is desirable that purchasing power for consuming goods be expanded as much as possible in order to help take up the industrial slack."

If the latter school of thought prevails, the report said, "the risk of a general inflation of prices will undoubtedly be greatly increased."

Government Seen More Active In Commodity Price Control

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are lively developments in commodities, and the government is going further and further into commodity price control.

Leon Henderson's insistence last week that the scrap steel dealers cut the base price at Pittsburgh to $20 a ton, virtually a $4 cut, was the most drastic price control step taken by the government since 1918.

The President has just placed the leading nonferrous metals, copper, zinc, and their alloys, on the list of commodities subject to export license beginning February 3. Government officials threaten to crack down on woolen goods prices, and Secretary Henry Morgenthau at Monday's press conference discussed the dangers of commodity price inflation and the determination of his chief to prevent it.

There is talk of excessive lumber prices, illustrated by Secretary Morgenthau's remark that a house which would have cost $6,000 to build in St. Louis last July would now cost $6,700. Hog and lard prices have been rising quite sharply, and the leading spot commodity price indices have now risen up to and in some cases beyond the levels of September, 1939, which was the peak since the present European War began. Edward Stettinius, Jr., has set up a priorities board for steel, with Walter Towers to represent the steel people and Carl Conway of the Continental Can Company to represent the steel consumers.

Some Bottlenecks

In other words, bottlenecks are developing here and there, and the government is trying to prevent them. Most serious one appears to be in scrap steel. As supplies near the mills have grown short, freight costs have piled up and likewise costs of collection.

On the other hand scrap steel, a volatile-priced commodity, tends to gather speculative fervor when it develops a trend. Mr. Henderson seemed to think that the last week's price of $23.50-$24 for heavy No. 1 melting scrap at Pittsburgh was a speculative price which would encourage further holding rather than bring more scrap out, and that a lower price would have the opposite effect, of discouraging speculative holding and encouraging offers.

This is good shortime economics but poor longer-term reasoning. However, the real purpose of the move is probably to head off price increases in steel when second quarter prices are announced, and it is even rumored that Mr. Henderson will sit in when second-quarter steel prices are determined on.

Scrap steel is the largest single component of the cost of steel and while the big steel companies busiest on defense orders have been little affected because they have their own supplies of scrap or pig iron or both, the smaller companies have been squeezed by the higher scrap prices. There is also a rumor that on April 1 the CIO will ask a wage increase from those steel companies, including the Corporation, with whom it has contracts. And the pressure of higher scrap steel prices was becoming severe on pig iron prices. When these are out of line, less scrap is charged into the furnaces and more pig iron. There is also a shortage of coke, and some is being imported from Great Britain with rumors of pending imports even of pig iron from there. So far scrap steel prices have been dropped only half the suggested $4 but even that reduction is expected to ease up the pressure on iron prices.

Tightness is also evident in nonferrous metals, particularly copper. Against a record U. S. consumption of round 1,000,000 tons in 1940 this country is expected to consume some 1,500,000 tons in 1941, against a domestic mine capacity of less than 1,200,000 tons, leaving a possible deficit of 300,000 tons.

Already 100,000 tons of South American copper has been contracted for by the RFC Defense Metal Corporation but it won't start getting here until March and it won't be sufficient to fill the bill. More such imports are expected; they come in duty-free, for defense work only, but meantime the President has put copper on the export license list, which probably will mean that exporters to Japan and Russia won't be able to get licenses, due to the American need. Some South American copper will also thus be shut off from the Far East because, due to lack of refining facilities in certain parts of South America, it has to come up here for refining, after which it may not be exportable.

The tightness in zinc is largely a bottleneck in refining facilities, not in mine sources. Much of Britain's zinc used to go to Belgium for refining; now it comes here. The lead shortage has been met by imports from Mexico over the 2⅛ cent tariff.

Would Raise Farm Prices

While the government with one hand is trying to hold these prices down, it continues efforts to push farm prices up. The Department of Agriculture is proposing to cut this year's wheat acreage; it looks now as though we will have a record carry-over again this summer, as 1941 crop prospects are good.

Secretary Wickard has also proposed a new and even more curious method of cutting cotton production. The law forbids reduction of acreage below 25,000,000 acres, so he proposed a further voluntary reduction, cotton growers to get a bonus of 10 cents in surplus sales to buy cotton textiles with, for each further pound of cotton they don't grow. That may partly explain the recent strength in cotton prices. Meantime the government loan program, holding corn prices up, remains a strong factor in the sharply rising prices for hogs and lard. Most corn goes to market on the hoof.

Something of a temporary bottleneck has developed in wool. Army buying has had more effect here than in other textiles, and has tightened up the wool market until the 1941 foreign wool supplies come in. The Army's requirements, which were mapped out early, came before the law was changed, and so they all specify domestic wool, and there isn't enough of it for both army and civilian requirements. That seems to have led some wool merchants to mark up their prices for next fall and some customers told on them to Washington.

Some of these things have led a few observers here in Wall Street to say that perhaps the World War experience will duplicate itself after all. They point out that prices 25 years ago didn't really get going until the beginning of 1916, which corresponds with the beginning of 1941 in relation to the beginning of the two wars. Wheat, lard, hides, and sugar, look somewhat the same on the price charts for 1914-1915 and for 1939-1940. After that they started up.

However, the parallel may be misleading. For one thing, nearly all commodity prices this time start from a lower level. Moreover, our defense program is now fairly well under way, a year before the corresponding point in the World War. Some of the leading farm prices are now on government-held stilts, which can be taken down at will; they weren't then. Even copper and petroleum are now protected by tariffs. Moreover, price controls at that time were unheard of in this country. Copper, for instance, rose in 1915 from 8 cents up to 20. Yet the current defense program has not yet driven it through 13 cents.

Tungsten-Bearing Manganese Deposit In U. S. Seen Worthy of Development

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Existence of a tungsten-bearing manganese deposit, both components important to our national defense, are reported by Dr. P. F. Kerr, Columbia University geologist, as worthy of economic development. At the present time practically all the tungsten used in American industry comes from China.

In a paper published by the Geological Society of America Dr. Kerr said the tungsten deposit lies just above the former high-water level of Quaternary Lake Lahontan and a short distance east of Golonda, Nev.

"Tungsten ores lie blanketlike on an erosion surface which truncates tilted Triassic sediments," he said. "The deposits are sufficiently large and contain enough tungsten to justify economic development. The ore minerals are colloidal in origin, probably due to hot springs."

The first recorded study of the area was made by R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., in 1890 while investigating the manganese resources of the United States and Canada. His first published account in the Journal of Geology (1893) not only describes the deposits but includes a chemical analysis of the ore. The ore was found to contain 2.78 per cent of Tungsten trioxide.

"Since ores containing even 1 per cent Tungsten trioxide have for some time been considered workable even at considerable depth, the lack of development at Golconda during the intense search for tungsten in the West in 1917-18 should be explained. During the war several shipments of manganese ore were made, although ore in sight has never been considered sufficient to justify operations for its recovery."

Dr. Kerr's report was made possible through a grant from the Penrose Bequest of the Geological Society.

Money in Circulation At Peak Level Since 1933

WASHINGTON (AP)—Christmas shopping helped boost money in circulation by $1.56 per person in the United States.

The Treasury said that during December coin and currency circulating outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks rose from $8,522,105,461, an average of $64.41 per person, to $8,732,885,989, an average of $65.97 per person.

As has been true successively each month for a year, the total of money in circulation was the highest on record except for the abnormal weeks of the 1933 banks holiday.

Boston Bank Pays $4 extra

Directors of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4.00 per share and an extra dividend of $4.00 per share payable January 15, 1941, to stock of record January 7, 1941. Six months ago the regular dividend of $4.00 per share and an extra dividend of $4.00 per share were paid. This makes the 128th consecutive semi-annual dividend by this company during the past 64 years.

Elected

Above: Arthur E. Allen, former Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., elected Chairman of the Board of Landers, Frary & Clark, makers of household appliances. (Below) Richard L. White, Treasurer of the firm, was elected President succeeding the late Arthur Kimball.

Overproduction As Inflation Curb In Favor, Says Arnold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Overproduction as a curb against inflation and big jumps in prices is favored by the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, according to Thurman W. Arnold, chief of the division, in an address before the Trade Association Executives in New York City at the Commodore Hotel here.

Overproduction has been a problem of great concern to many of the defense industries and most of the nation's leading manufacturers hold that such a policy would result in a post-war depression of unprecedented magnitude.

Mr. Arnold held that potential overproduction in the steel industries might well lead to lower housing costs because structural steel would be more plentiful. The anti-trust division head said that the "mean chiseler"—the inefficient price cutter—prevented the efficient producer from holding prices too high. He made it clear, however, that his division wishes a free market in which the most efficient producer will make the most money.

Mr. Arnold declared that German industrialists had gone to "complacent honest" American business men, "who were interested chiefly in holding prices up," before the war and proposed to enter this country with German goods over tariff walls. The American business men, on the other hand, proposed that Germany be free to market its goods without American competition in the rest of the world if Germany would agree not to disturb prices here by shipping goods into this country. The result of this policy, he said, was the development in Germany of the capacity and skill to produce certain goods in much larger quantities than they can be produced here.

Puerto Rico Sugar Wage Agreement Negotiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sugar laborers of Puerto Rico gained the privilege of growing food on idle sugar lands and continuation of the record high wages established a year ago in a $25,000,000 wage agreement just signd by representatives of the Free Federation of Labor, an A. F. of L. affiliate, and sugar company officials, the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico announced here.

The agreement applies to more than 120,000 laborers and covers the largest number of agricultural workers ever to negotiate a written wage agreement in any part of the United States, the statement said. The 1941 wage scale provides for an average daily wage of $1.35 for an 8-hour day, with provision for substantial increases in the event of higher sugar prices.

In the eight years that labor and employers have bargained collectively in Puerto Rico, average wage rates in the sugar industry have increased 60 per cent and now exceed average farm wages being paid in 16 southern states, according to U. S. Department of Labor reports, the Association said.

Cotton Exports Cut; South Urged to Raise New Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton is looked upon by Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials as the Nation's most serious farm problem.

Sixty per cent of southern farm families are dependent upon cotton for their primary source of income. But in recent years unfavorable developments in foreign trade and more recently the war have cut exports of the crop. Foreign sales this season may be the smallest since 1868. Tobacco has been similarly affected.

Cotton Income Low

This situation is reflected in the farmer's income. Officials say the net cash income of owner-operators of farms producing cotton without wage hands or tenants averages less than $200 a year, except in high-producing areas of the western cotton belt, where it averages between $50 and $60.

These officials are convinced the South must produce less cotton. Never again, they say, are the 40,000,000-acre crops of the twenties and early thirties likely to be needed; the 25,000,000-acre crops produced under federal crop control programs must be reduced further; less tobacco is expected to be needed for many years.

"Important readjustments in the agriculture of the South would have been necessary under peacetime conditions," an AAA report says, "but the war curtailment of export outlets for cotton and tobacco has further accentuated the problem."

The problem would be simplified, officials say, if a sufficient number of defense industries were located in the South to furnish non-farm employment to workers no longer needed in cotton production. Such relief would be temporary, they explain, unless the new industries either could continue to operate after the emergency or could be converted to operation of a permanent nature.

Without such employment opportunities, other ways must be found, they say, to provide income from the soil.

Farm officials are recommending that the South produce more food and feed crops for use on the farms. Too long, they say, have cotton and tobacco farmers followed the practice of buying food they could easily produce themselves.

Diversified Production

Officials believe the South should increase its acreage of food and livestock feed crops at least 30 per cent. This acreage would be used to produce milk, butter, meats, eggs, poultry, fruits and truck crops for farm use. They believe that the six southeastern cotton states need 500,000 head more of dairy cattle, 50 per cent more poultry and 1,000,000 head more of beef cattle.

It is conceded that such adjustments might increase competition for dairy and corn belt farmers.

The AAA suggestions for the South, particularly the areas of small cotton farms and low productivity, would place greater emphasis on self-sufficiency in living and operating with maximum production of food and fuel, manufacture of clothing and furnishings, maximum production of feed, seed, maintenance of soil fertility and the growing of livestock replacements.

Areas which officials believe could profitably reduce cotton operations include the Mississippi Delta, the black prairies and coastal sections of eastern and southern Texas, and the coastal plains of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas.

They believe these areas could profitably increase production of small grains, peanuts for livestock feed, truck crops, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and dairy products.

Sections described as less able to make shifts from cotton include western Texas, where larger farming units have invested heavily in farm machinery; the hill sections of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and the Piedmont areas of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

Adjustments Difficult

In analyzing the possibility of shifts from cotton in some sections of the eastern cotton belt, an AAA report has this to say:

"In areas with a high ratio of people to land resources of relatively low productivity, in which alternatives to cotton are limited, and in which land values are relatively high, it is extremely difficult to outline further adjustments in cotton production that would provide satisfactory farm returns, without extremely large outlays for (government) cotton-reduction payments."

Officials report that farmers in the hill lands of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and east Texas, faced with low cotton yields, have already started to shift to dairying, small fruits and vegetables. Officials believe these farmers should produce more livestock.

Southern forests, they say, would take up a part of the burden brought about by decreased markets for cotton if properly conserved and managed.

These officials also believe the government should provide "liberalized" credit for building up resources on small farms. Loans would be made with full recognition that losses would be incurred in many instances.

Employment Is Holding Up Well Throughout Canada

OTTAWA (CP) — Employment in Canada at Dec. 1, 1940, showed little change from Nov. 1, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported, but with 1,364,348 employees on the staffs of 12,444 reporting establishments, the seasonally adjusted index was the highest for any Dec. 1 in the past 20 years.

Employment, on the basis of 12,444 reporting establishments, represented a reduction of only one-tenth of 1 per cent from the Nov. 1 figure of 1,365,146 employees.

"Industrial activity always shows a slight contraction at the beginning of December which accounts for the slight reduction," the bureau said. "The contraction was the smallest ever reported at Dec. 1 for the past 19 years."

The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, dropped slightly at Dec. 1 from the all-time maximum of Nov. 1, sliding from 139.2 to 139.1.

"It was still higher than in any other December of the record," said the bureau which has been keeping statistics over the past 20 years.

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Trunk and Bag Repairing, Reasonable Prices.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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The duties of an Executor require familiarity with probate procedure, with accounting, with inheritance and income tax laws, and with the management of real and personal property.

Inheritance, estate, gift, and income taxes of recent years have been consistently higher, and tax laws are increasingly complicated. Today more than ever before, the services of trained Executors are required to protect the interests of beneficiaries.

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The
New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH: 99 NEWBURY STREET
Member Federal Reserve System

Local Classified

(Continued)

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

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HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

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HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C.—81st St. West—Business person, nicely furnished single; lovely river view; immaculate surroundings, elevator, desirable building. Evenings, TR. 4-4775.

N. Y. C.—102nd St., 309 West—Owner's private residence, exceptionally large, beautifully furnished, twin beds, bath; references. Riverside 9-9491.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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Men's and Women's Shoes resoled, relasted and reconditioned. Shoes made to order.

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GRACIOUS living; 12 lessons, $12. Etiquette, table service, poise, dress, conversation, speech, etc. Tel. Ken. 1957 for details. Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, B.L., Ed.M., 29 Park Drive, Boston.

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January and White Sales—the two go hand in hand with great savings on Linens and Domestics of all kinds. Check your linen closet—replenish the things you need now and anticipate your future needs. Prices are going up and values like these in the White Sale are rare.
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Atlantic City's Great Department Store
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Taxi Service
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for All Occasions
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Also Storage and Complete Service
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Chas. T. Horrocks Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

THE CORSET SHOP
where your Corset needs are met
Ready Made, also Individually Designed and Made
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Meats of Quality
Delivery Service Tel. El 3-8043

ESSO
Sales Ford Service
LINCOLN—ZEPHYR—MERCURY
TWIN BORO AUTO CORP.
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ELIZABETH (Continued.)

R. J. Goerke Co.
Mid-Winter Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
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Now in Our New Home
at 1 East Palisade Ave., cor. Van Brunt St.
The YOUNG COLONY SHOP
formerly PLAZA KIDDIE SHOP
We hope you will like our large new shop as much as we enjoyed planning it for you. We have done everything to make it an attractive and pleasant place to shop. As always you will find here the finest in quality and the ultimate in style for the young people and at the same reasonable prices you have learned to expect.
JOSIE AND RISA REIF

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave Ph. Eng. 3-2245

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Grand Avenue and Chester Place
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Complete Lubrications • Exide Batteries
Rentals • and Recharge Service
Cars Washed • Tires, and Tire Repairs
Mobilgas and Mobiloil
Call Englewood 3-7752

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LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

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Clothes Quality *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
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BErgen 3-2036
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Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
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Phone Bay 3-4600

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MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
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Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
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WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
BETTER FUELS
A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel
Coal
Fuel Oil
Coke
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

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Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
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SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
The Famous 57 VARIETIES
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SO 2-4300

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WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

AUTHORIZED
Studebaker and Americar
SALES and SERVICE
Carburetor and Ignition Experts
Performance Specialist
Lubrication Storage
ACE AUTO SERVICE
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Bloomfield 2-6315 Robert Picarell, Prop.
Where Service Reigns Supreme

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Books, Stationery, Art Wares, Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
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Electrical Contractors
BOGART and HANSEN
568 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-6870

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GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios
GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Victor, Decca and Columbia Records
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"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
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NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
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All stores open evenings

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Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rental Service, 3 months $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: MArket 3-5766

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BETSY ROSS
Beauty Shoppe
338 Passaic Avenue, Nutley
Machineless Permanent
$5 and $6.50
Partial permanent $2.50 up
TEL. NUTLEY 2-1242

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8585, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

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ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. SO. 2-1656

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Glover's Esso Service Station
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
644 So. Center St. SO. 4-6643
Fast Dependable Service
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories
Motorcycle Service

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
A Complete Beauty Service
Gymnasium Facilities
615 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-9281

Plfd. 6-3606 Tires and Batteries
RATTI'S
SUN SUPER SERVICE
The only A to Z Sunoco Station in the Business District
Specialized Lubrication
East 2nd and Church Sts. Plfd., N. J.

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

WHITTON'S
Annual Sale
Women's Apparel and Accessories
630 Park Avenue Tel. 6-1148

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ROSDAHL AGENCY
INCORPORATED
INSURORS REALTORS
57 Mt. Vernon St., Ridgefield Park
Phone Hackensack 2-2286

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
Hack. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel Ridge 6-3053

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

THREE WEEKS' SPECIAL!
10% to 25% REDUCTION
on All Cash Purchases Over One Dollar
THE QUALITY SHOP
3 Sheridan Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
Jan. 13th to Feb. 1st

CHARLES AGEL
PHONOGRAPHS and RADIOS
CAR RADIOS and PORTABLES
Washers—Refrigerators
Records
37 So. Broad St. Tel. Ri. 6-3566

MID WINTER SALE
Reductions Extraordinary
JEAN'S MILLINERY
28 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

Park Hardware Company
Sleds, Skis, Ice Skates
also SKATES SHARPENED
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

Meyer's Service Station
TIRES GAS
BATTERIES OIL
Philco Radios
Cedar Lane TEA. 6-5430

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4091

UNION CITY

PAlisade 6-9506
Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th ST.

UNION CITY (Continued)

MANHATTAN SHIRT SALE
JAN. 16TH to JAN. 25TH
ALSO, QUALITY Shirts, Neckwear, Socks and Sweaters for Clearance
BOB SHORT 'Furnishings for men'
3904 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-1545 Near 39th St.

Experience has taught us to use and recommend Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil

Julius Brueggeworth
Painting and Decorating
1608 Kerrigan Avenue
Union City, N. J.
Telephone PAlisade 6-5068
Dutch Boy Paint jobs can be financed through the Dutch Boy Easy Payment Plan.

Sale Now Going On
CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP
EXPERT X-RAY FITTINGS
BETTER GRADE SHOES
For Men, Women, Children
4019 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3845

Chas. J. Lemonier
Haberdashery—Hats Shoes
3216 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1380, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ELM STREET ESSO STATION
VERIFIED ESSO LUBRICATION
Washing, Simonizing, Tires, Batteries
Parking
WEstfield 2-1134 138 ELM STREET
DOUGLAS M. CONNOR, Prop.

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WAUHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield. Tel. Plfd. 6-8502
All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030
The Largest Drive-in Station in Town

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Curtains, Yard Goods, Domestics
HEMSTITCHING—
BUTTONS COVERED
210-212 East Broad Street
Westfield, New Jersey Westfield 2-0298

BONAT BAKE SHOP
Special attention to Birthday, Wedding and Party Cakes
220 East Broad St. Westfield 2-2250
Westfield, New Jersey

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METTGER
710 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.

GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

HARVEY KIPP
"Finest in Meats"
Featuring
4-H Club Baby Beef
67 West Broad St., Bethlehem Phone 542

CHESTER

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

SLATER'S
618 Edgmont Ave.
Chester, Pa.
Headquarters for
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
FLORSHEIM and FREEMAN SHOES For Men
BUSTER BROWN Children's Shoes

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Sale of New Cotton Dresses
Cotton Shop
Downstairs Floor

Now in Progress . . .
Semi-Annual CLEARANCE
of Men's and Young Men's Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street Erie

Trask, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Linens, Towels and Domestics
Special sales in progress.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Haverford

THE NANCY ALICE
New Imports
GIFTS
Weddings, Bridges, Occasional
ALICE COOK

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Deliver of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
126 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BOYER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0285

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Soloist First Church of Christ, Scientist Jenkintown, Pa.
Private and Class lessons:
THE SINGING VOICE
THE SPOKEN WORD
600 Cloverly Avenue Ogontz 5961

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
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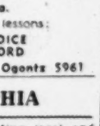
Mildred Grater
116 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia
½ PRICE SALE
on limited number of Street and Evening Dresses
$3.95 to $11.50
New Spring Dresses, $6.55-$22.95

MASTER KRAFT OIL BURNERS
Magee Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
COAL—KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Ontario and C Streets
Reg. 6838 East 7039

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
205 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

SALE OR RENT
4-Story Brick Building
Rent Whole or Part
About 65,000 square feet
Near CENTRAL CITY
Suitable Manufacturing or Storage
C. A. BLESSING, JR.
516 Montgomery Avenue Fremont 1538

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective



Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
"That's Gold in Them Thar Bureau Drawers"
Highest prices paid for old gold. Special offers for antique jewelry
113 So. 12th Street

READING

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

Now in Progress
POMEROY'S
January White Sale
Sale on Linens, Bedding, Domestics

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

H. H. Burschel Estab 1886 J. J. Mirts
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton Ninth and Fellows Street

LET US INSURE
YOUR HOME, PERSONAL EFFECTS FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 North Main Ave. and 600 Brooks Bldg.

Schultheis Florist
Specialists for Special Occasions
612 Linden Street Phone 8248

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KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
Broadway Pharmacy
Tel. Coraopolis 402

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
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SELECT FOOD MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

SWARTHMORE

WRITING PAPER
Note or Letter
By EATON
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU. 197

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
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Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700
Phone Madison 530

INTERBORO LAUNDRY, Inc.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Cultivated — *Kul'-ti-vat'-ed* (*u* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* long, *e* preferably short). The *t* of the second syllable, as a voiceless consonant following a liquid one, tends to become lost. In careless conversation it sometimes completely vanishes, and even in careful speaking or reading it may fail to make itself duly felt. Effort to give it value, even if slightly noticeable, may be better than neglect of it.

The meanings of the Latin foundation word, *cultus*, "tillage" and "refinement," both remain in English.

Gamaliel (Acts 5:34)—Pref. *Ga-ma'-li-el* (first *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second long, *i* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, the word may be pronounced as three syllables, *Ga-mal'-yel* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Lodestar—*Lod'-star'* (*o* long, *a* as in *arm*).

A certain confusion of figures of speech may easily arise between "lodestar" and "lodestone." The *lode* in each represents a spelling of the verb "lead"; only in the one case a celestial object is thought of as guiding from afar, while in the other a piece of magnetic ore is signified as guiding from right at hand. It is the difference between steering by Polaris in the sky and by the magnetic needle of the ship's compass. Both star and stone lead in definite, dependable directions, and in the end they come to imply identical ideas.

Maligned—*Ma-lind'* (*a* obscured as in *sofa*, *i* long).

An English adjective, "malign," was made from the Latin *malignus*, "of evil sort," and the awkward meeting of consonants at the end was disposed of as far as pronunciation went in the usual way. The *g* was dropped and the *i* was lengthened. Spelling, in its turn, and according to its own rule, was let alone. When question of a verb came, everything, so far, stood. The meaning, however, expanded. To malign is to "defame," "traduce," "slander," "calumniate."

Sadducees (Acts 5:17)—*Sad'-u-sez* (*a* short, *du* palatized as in *verdure*, *u* as in *unite*, *e* long).

Similitude — *Si-mil'-i-tud* (first two *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in *charity*, *u* long as in *cube*). Taste and judgment, and no doubt in some degree convenience, must guide a speaker in the treatment of the *u* of the last syllable. Perhaps no two persons are exactly alike about the matter. But in any event, Webster's asks that the *u* be sounded long.

The word stands in the form that Latin abstracts take when converted into English, the original being *similitudo*, meaning "resemblance." In modern use, "similitude" largely applies to comparisons and allegories.

Transgression (Ex. 34:7)—*Trans-gresh'-un* (*a* short, *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*). For words beginning with *trans*, usage seems to require almost invariably a soft sound of *s*, and the rule holds here. An exception which Webster's notes is "transition," where a *z* sound is advised, the speech habit of the majority having supposedly swung that way.

The Latin *transgressio* meant, in the beginning, "passing across," and came later to refer to overstepping bounds of law. This second meaning is the one carried by the English word "transgression." The context has to show whether the law overstepped is of greater or lesser moral import.

Vehemently (Luke 6:48)—Pref. *ve'-e-ment-li* (first *e* long, second quick-long as in *create*, third clipped-short as in silent, *i* short). Webster's gives two other choices for the pronunciation of the second syllable. Instead of a quick-long *e*, the speaker may use a clipped-short *e* as in silent; or he may give the *h* its full value, pronouncing the syllable *he*, with the *e* quick-long as in create. Latin seldom gives combinations that are difficult to pronounce. Its syllables seem, as a rule, perfectly disciplined and conveniently made for adoption into English. A little care and deliberateness will save every letter of this word, down to the *h*, if the speaker wishes to take advantage of Webster's third choice.

This word is the Latin *vehementer*, Anglicized. It is employed for some good reason, we must suppose, in the Authorized Version, though it is hardly demanded by the Greek of Luke's Gospel. Early translators find no reason for an adverb and simply say that the flood "beat upon" the house. An American Translation, with literal approach, has "the torrent burst upon that house."

Daily Anecdote

A Gracious Rival

Modern political campaigners might take a lesson in graciousness and kindness toward their opponents from Edward Campbell, the great British statesman.

Once when Campbell was opposing Thackeray for a seat in Parliament, the two contenders, in the course of their campaigning, met and engaged in friendly conversation.

On taking leave of his rival Thackeray remarked, "May the best man win!"

"Oh, no," replied Campbell. "I hope not. I want to win!"

Where Would You Find—

(Answer)

1. Dellview, North Carolina, with a population of eight people, is believed to be the smallest town.
2. A name given Singapore because it is one of the strongest naval bases in the world.
3. A. U. S. Army flying field at Riverside, California.
4. An oriental conveyance, swung on poles like a hammock, and carried by two men.
5. Maine.
6. A 16-mile drive through virgin timber from Bessemer, Michigan, to Lake Superior.
7. A famous center for big game hunting, capital of Kenya Colony in British East Africa.
8. It is on the eastern slope of Mt. Greylock in western Massachusetts; one of the steepest courses east of the Rockies.
9. A genus of showy lily-like California and Mexican plants.
10. Montevideo Harbor, Uruguay.

A Verse for Today . . .

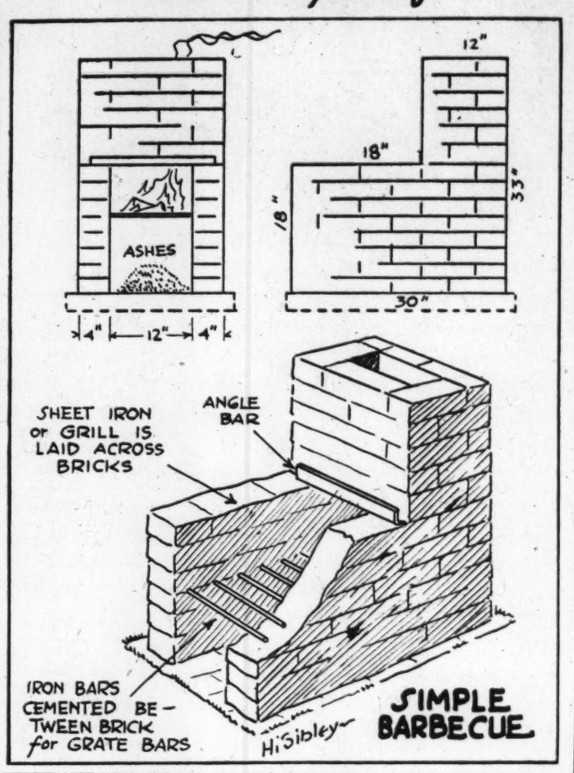
For I am the LORD, *I change not.* — MAL. 3:6.

Daily Quotation

MAKE the best of everything.
Think the best of everybody.
Hope the best for yourself;
Do as I have done—persevere.

G. STEPHENSON

Make It Yourself



Quotable Quotes on Nationalism

The doctrine of economic nationalism is fatal first to prosperity and then to peace.—Nicholas Murray Butler, 1939.

Nationalism must be overcome by an internationally organized world community, which the United States must help create.—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

It is inconceivable that the world can go on in the watertight compartments in which it is now trying to live.—Lord Lothian, 1935.

The idea that each individual is less important than this vague thing called "the nation" is perilous.—Count Raoul de Roussy de Soles, 1939.

There is no national road to a higher civilization; it is only through international effort and understanding that a path lies to the greater happiness and prosperity of mankind.—H. B. Butler, Director of I. L. O., Geneva, 1937.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an electric eye discovers flaws in railroad track?

Between streamlining, which makes new heights of speed possible, and bus, truck, and airplane competition, which make faster schedules of increasing importance, railroad tracks have taken on new strains and responsibilities. It becomes increasingly important that no undetected flaw or fissure remain in the steel of the tracks on which our high-speed trains run.

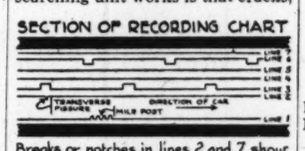
One effective rail-checking method is the Sperry Detector Car, developed by Dr. E. A. Sperry, inventor of the gyro compass, ship stabilizer, airplane beacon, and other devices.

The car is self-propelled by a gasoline motor at a speed of from five to seven miles an hour. A "searching unit," with multi-tandem pick-up coils, detects electrically defects in the rails. Moreover, when a defect is encountered, that point in the rail is automatically marked in bright color by a paint gun.

The location of the defect also is recorded in ink on a moving chart in the car's observation room. The chart has seven ink lines being drawn on it continuously as the car and the chart move.

Line One shows mile posts and other landmarks. Line Two indicates any defects in the south rail. Line Three shows the location of joints in the south rail. Lines Four and Five provide a visual check on the flow of current, showing whether or not the device is operating properly. Line Six shows the joints in the north rail, and Line Seven shows defects in the north rail.

The principle on which the searching unit works is that cracks,



Breaks or notches in lines 2 and 7 show defects and irregularities in the track.

fissures, and flaws in the rail upset slightly the steady flow of current through the sensitive circuit, causing a distinctive mark in the corresponding ink line on the moving chart.

When the chart shows a defect, the car is stopped and a confirming hand test is made, which establishes more conclusively the exact nature of the flaw, its extent and location. If a transverse fissure or other dangerous defect is discovered, an emergency order may be issued to provide for the immediate replacement of the affected rail.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York City

Bachelor Window

In Lighter Vein

"Oh, to Be in England!"

The following extract from a letter written by an "evacuated" London school teacher:—

"My children . . . are wild little creatures, eighty per cent of whom have been through the battle of London up to date. But they have the Cockney air of defiance. Yesterday we came across the line 'Oh, to be in England!' I waited for someone to go on, but no sign. Then I said, 'That is the first line of a famous poem. Do you know who wrote it?' 'Hitler!' someone shouted. There was a wild yell of joy from the whole room."—News from the Outpost.

Tempus Fugit

"What causes the flight of time?"

"It's probably urged on by the spur of the moment."—Montreal Star.

Point of View

Virginia Military Institute, the pride of the South, is sometimes referred to as "The West Point of the South." A sweet young thing from Lexington, Va., had been invited to one of the dances at West Point, and after a busy day of sightseeing over the grounds, she was asked by her escort how it had impressed her.

"Oh, it's wonderful," she answered admiringly. "Why, this must be the V. M. I. of the North!"

Protected

Sergeant (after war game)—"Private, didn't you realize you were exposing yourself to an imaginary enemy only 250 yards away?"

Private—"That's all right, Sergeant, I was standing behind an imaginary rock 25 feet high."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Worth-While Hobby

Newton Centre, Mass.

His job is feeding the maw of a tremendous furnace with coal. His hobby is feeding a horde of bird friends. As the custodian of a large suburban junior high school Dick has a full and busy day and often, on cold nights, he is shoveling coal far into the night. Yet he always finds time to feed his birds.

If you were to look in upon Dick any school day after the pupils had filed out of the cafeteria and the waste had been brought to the boiler room for disposal, you would find him on his hands and knees separating the sandwiches, apples, and pieces of cake which pupils had thrown away, from the waste to be burned. He fills a ten-quart pail with this bird food. The food is chopped up and then put out every day, at the same time, for his waiting friends.

When asked what he does for food over week ends and vacations when the school is closed he replied: "I haven't disappointed them yet. I save food out each day for several days in advance of a vacation so that they don't get as much but they don't go hungry."

Dick enjoys his hobby.

Where Would You Find—

1. The smallest town in the U. S.?
2. The Gibraltar of the East?
3. March Field?
4. A palanquin?
5. Penobscot Bay?
6. Black River Drive?
7. Nairobi?
8. The Thunderbolt Ski Run?
9. Mariposa lily?
10. The scene of the sinking of the Graf Spee?

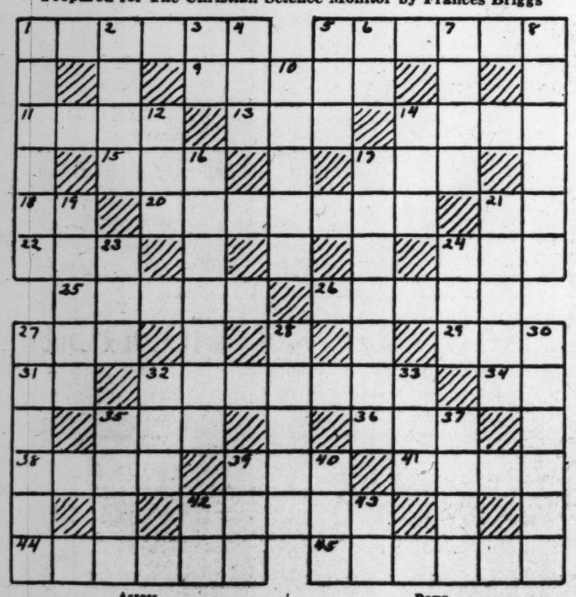
(Answers appear on this page)

Rolling Dark Rooms

Trailers are found useful darkrooms for the U. S. Army Air Corps' photographic work.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What place was seen by St. John in a vision?
5—What was first name of Southey, English poet laureate?
9—A product of pine trees.
11—Raised platform is what?
13—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
14—What do you call a piece of wall between two openings?
15—What is a cutting implement?
17—What is the great vampire?
18—Who was a king of Bashan?
20—Who was called "Jersey Lily"?
21—Symbol for thoron is what?
22—Nothing.
24—Who wrote "Annabel Lee"?
25—What do you call ninepins, skittles, or tenpins?
26—What bird is protected in Belgium, Holland, and Germany?
27—Witch of "Hansel and Gretel" lives in what?
29—What noun suffix denotes "one who deals in"?
31—You and me.
32—Who was a companion of Robin Hood?
34—Symbol for natrium is what?
35—Isaac Watts wrote of what little busy insect?
36—What is one of the primary veins of a leaf?
38—What was either Castor or Pollux?
39—What tool is used by a shoemaker?
41—If you were in Tallahassee, in what direction would you travel to reach Jacksonville?
42—What is first name of one whose "throat is like the swan"?
44—What is a gnawing mammal?
45—What implement is used by a gardener?

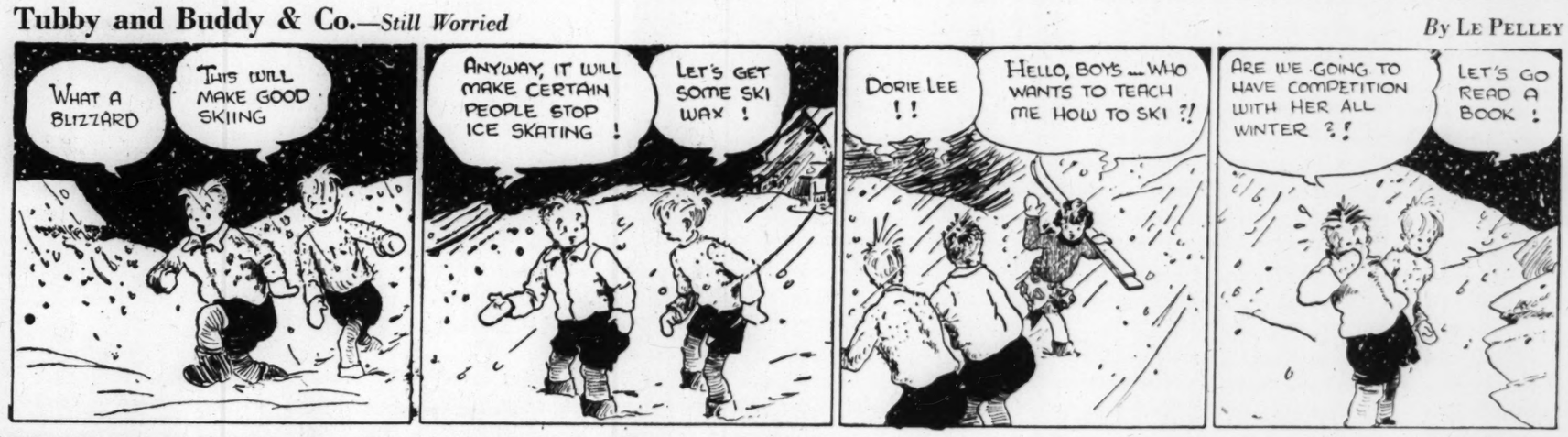
Down

1—Palisades are on western bank of what river?
2—Who was beloved by the nymph Galatea?
3—Who was first-born of Judah?
5—What is a creek?
6—Heliopolis was also called what?
7—What is a way of departure?
8—Seat for a ruler.
10—20 Across appeared where?
12—What is an East Indian timber tree?
14—To be profitable to.
16—Who was author of "Ben Hur"?
17—A close relation.
19—What opera hat is named from original maker in Paris?
21—What is metal fare issued by a transportation company?
23—Who was Abraham's nephew?
24—What prefix means "before"?
27—Nimrod was what?
28—Uneasy lies the head that wears what?
30—Tweedledum and Tweedledee fought over what?
32—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
33—To fasten.
35—Would a piannet be a boat, lute, or a bird?
37—Sharp point.
39—What insect is coupled with grasshopper in certain fable?
40—Movable cover is what?
43—What suffix is used in naming certain substances of various classes?
43—East Indies (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still Worried*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT A BLIZZARD
THIS WILL MAKE GOOD SKIING
ANYWAY, IT WILL MAKE CERTAIN PEOPLE STOP ICE SKATING !
LET'S GET SOME SKI WAX !
DORIE LEE !!
HELLO, BOYS ... WHO WANTS TO TEACH ME HOW TO SKI ?!
ARE WE GOING TO HAVE COMPETITION WITH HER ALL WINTER ?!
LET'S GO READ A BOOK !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Wonder She Put It Up in the Attic*

By RODGERS

The Boss and I had a fine time in the attic, but I didn't make much progress toward finding those nuts for my friend the squirrel —
Before I had a chance to do much snooping around the Boss began to find things, first of which was an old hat of his mothers which he promptly tried on.
Then he insisted on trying it on me!
But after one look in an old mirror —
I decided it wasn't very becoming!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Quiz Kidder*

By THE HAGERS

WE SKIRTED PAST A BLEAK WHITE SHORE WHEN SUDDENLY I HEARD A ROAR.
AN ICY BLUFF SLID CLUMSILY, AND SPLASHED INTO THE WAITING SEA.
"THAT GLACIER, MATE, MADE ALL THAT FUSS; ANOTHER BERG IT HURLED AT US."
I QUACKED, "BILL, YOU'RE A CLEVER DRAKE. HOW MANY ICE CUBES WOULD IT MAKE?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The "New (Dis)order"

Denmark and Norway were the first of the nations to be overrun by the Nazi mechanized harbingers of Europe's "new order." Denmark has necessarily accepted what for it is the inevitable. But Norway, with a little more geography on its side, is proving less susceptible to the Nazi threat.

The news now beginning to find its way out of Norway in considerable quantities indicates that unrest has been increasing there for some time. It indicates that similar turmoil characterizes the rule of the Nazis over other occupied nations, even though opposition has not yet become so overt or violent as to be observed in neighboring States with a press still free to report it to the world.

But in Norway, one Nazi writer finds himself reduced to asserting defensively that even Norwegian Nazis "should have a right to exist!" In Western Norway, particularly, a pro-British attitude is marked. And attempts of the Quisling "government" to oust local officials in favor of Nazis appear to be without effect, since the people are reported as ignoring the orders of the central authority.

As long ago as November an acute situation arose between the "government" and the Supreme Court, and in December this culminated in the resignation of the Court. Current reports show the Norwegian Nazis as unable to police the country and say they are compelled to call for German help. An interesting sideshow is presented by Major Quisling, who is organizing an armed force to fight for Germany, with himself as a leader. It would appear that Major Quisling, Nazi overlord in Norway, either is being groomed for a demotion or is himself so uncomfortable in his present position as to wish a change.

Frequent reports of physical attacks by Norwegians on German police point up a picture that looks like anything but a diagram of order, new or old. The press, no less than many of the people, seems to be maintaining a sullen independence of imposed authority; for the Norwegian Nazis complain that they cannot get the proper support from the newspapers. Indeed, reports from Sweden say newspapers have had to be suppressed repeatedly for attacking the Quisling outfit.

The German Nazis in Norway evidently are learning that it takes more than might to establish order, more than terror to submerge the character of a people devoted to individual freedom and national independence.

Discouraging Lynchers

One more lynching occurred during 1940 than in 1939, the total being four, according to reports compiled at Tuskegee Institute, but the brighter side of the picture is the fact that officers prevented mob law from taking effect in twenty-two instances—three times in Northern States and nineteen times in Southern States. Tuskegee reports that twenty-eight persons, four of them white, were thus saved from the hands of rioters bent on mass murder.

Public encouragement has considerably strengthened the hands of public officials, who often in the past turned their backs upon lynchers. Moreover, mobs are notoriously cowardly. Hence law officers have learned, by practice, that a show of resistance—often the mere sight of a weapon in the hand of a sheriff or jailer ready to use it—has been sufficient to halt those who would take the law into their own hands.

"We Like Spinach!"

Ever since Shakespeare's time adults have too glibly iterated sweeping, and often unjustified, statements about the predilections of children. Each autumn, with the reopening of school, newspaper headlines and photographs imply a juvenile reluctance to return to classes, based simply on a traditional belief, regardless of fact. In spite of the obvious joy of a great number of modern children to be permitted to resume their studies, some grown-ups insist on seeing "the whining schoolboy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

Thus, in regard to spinach, has a fallacy prevailed which, only on threat of scarcity of that really delectable vegetable, has been exploded. A New York reporter, learning that because of blockade the United States import of spinach seed from the Netherlands was to be drastically reduced, determined to take the supposedly joyful tidings to children of several schools. But there he received a great surprise. His announcement provoked no glad response, but rather was met with shouts of "We like spinach!"

What children enjoy is not always the thing their adult guardians believe they enjoy. The fact which seems to provide frequent astonishment for the latter is that many young people actually, when left to their own devices, select methods and commodities which bear the stamp of adult approval.

Church Attendance

It is interesting to read the article by Roger William Riis in the January issue of The American Mercury, under the title, "Why I Go to Church." On a sudden whim, six months ago, Mr. Riis entered a church, and thereupon started a survey of churches in general. Though he had scoffed at church attendance and had been one of those who say, "I'd rather go into the woods and worship alone," and claim that Sunday is their "day for loafing," he now states, "I am for the churches."

The churches of today, he finds, "have something for civilization." After visiting Methodist, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Jewish, Congregational, and other churches, he observes that church attendance is bigger than the skeptics think it is and, since last spring, has shown definite signs of increasing. Significantly, he adds:

> It is not without meaning that the nations where the churches flourish are the democracies, where the spirit of man is free. . . . We cannot defeat the destructive dynamics of Naziism and Communism unless we employ the constructive dynamics of the spirit.

In regard to church attendance Mr. Riis declares: "What I have liked most about going to church is that it turns one's attention, willy-nilly, to higher things for at least a little while each week. That feels, to me, as though it were good for me."

Millions of other persons, too, it would appear, feel that it is good for them. There are even indications that men and women are feeling a need to extend that good beyond "a little while each week." For many, divine service has come to mean daily deeds as well as public worship.

Planes—How Many Kinds?

Obviously from current discussion of airplane production in the United States there are many complications on which the layman can hardly hope to keep momentarily posted or to exert a useful opinion. Much must be left to the experts—at least until information is more crystallized—on such questions as whether there is a shortage of engines or of aluminum, and if so what can be done about it.

One point emerges, however, on which even laymen perhaps may venture an opinion. T. P. Wright, vice-president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, in the current issue of Aviation magazine explains that to satisfy Army, Navy, and British requirements the aeronautical industry is now at work on from forty to fifty different models, among which not more than 4,000 machines will be ordered of any one model and fewer than 1,000 of most models.

This is a reflection of the fact that airplanes are used for a wide variety of purposes—training, transport, reconnaissance, bombing, combat, and so forth, over land or water—and must be adapted to their function. It reflects also the fact that military aeronautics is still a highly experimental field in which models have to be continually undergoing changes, refinements, improvements in order to be only partially obsolete instead of wholly obsolete by the time they are put in use.

Yet making allowances for this, it seems hard to believe that, as the experts say, the number of types could not be reduced by standardization below forty or thirty-five at least without impairment of military efficiency. What is this military efficiency? Does it not consist in part of numbers? Granting that British experience has shown the value of quality, is there not something to be learned from the fact that high production in Germany has been obtained in part by centering upon a comparatively small number of models?

Not only production but also the repair of planes in service is simplified by standardization. Surely the Army and Navy in consultation with the British can develop specifications for a few models of planes that are good enough to be produced in thousands instead of hundreds when the assembly line is once set up.

Neighbor Brown, who bought a new green car just before Christmas, is a bit blue because he went into the red, but by spring all should be rosy.

The Bookshelf

Soviet Foreign Policy

In an age when there is too much hasty writing on international affairs one turns with relief and confidence to a work based on such thorough scholarship as WAR AND PEACE IN SOVIET DIPLOMACY, by T. A. Taracouzio (New York: Macmillan. $4). A Russian scholar, now connected with the Harvard Law School, the author brings to his subject a knowledge of original Soviet sources which few American writers could match. He conveys the impression of having almost memorized the voluminous and frequently dry works of Lenin and his knowledge of this source material of Bolshevism is very useful in analyzing the shifts and twists of Soviet foreign policy, and especially the spectacular turn on the eve of the outbreak of the present war from a crusading anti-fascist stand to one of favorable neutrality toward Hitler.

Dr. Taracouzio believes that these shifts and twists are matters of tactics rather than of underlying policy. He believes that the substance of Soviet policy is world revolution. And what could be a better means of promoting world revolution than a war from which the Soviet Union remained aloof, thereby sparing its own system the increasing shocks and dislocations which war must bring to the combatant nations?

Dr. Taracouzio says, and this reviewer fully agrees with him: "In 1939 the Communist hope was that a new conflagration would result in undermining the stability of the entire social-economic composition of non-communist nations."

This conception of the revolutionary implications of war is implicit in Lenin's teaching. As Dr. Taracouzio reminds us, Lenin wrote to Maxim Gorky in 1913: "A war between Austria and Russia would be a very useful thing for revolution, but there is not much chance that Franz Josef (Emperor of Austria) and Nicky (Czar Nicholas II of Russia) would give us this pleasure."

The two monarchs possessed less foresight than the obscure revolutionary. They blundered into a war, the climax of which was the fall of both the Russian and the Austrian empires. Lenin speaks of the "pleasure" which war would give him. There is little doubt that Stalin experienced similar "pleasure" in late August and September, 1939.

The author traces the record of Soviet foreign policy during and after the years of revolution and civil war. He gives a long list of Soviet treaties and agreements with foreign Powers in an appendix.

In the concluding chapter of the book he represents the world at the present time as an arena in which three irreconcilable conceptions of life and civilization, the democratic, the National Socialist and the Communist, are struggling for supremacy. His last sentence has its warning for those who still believe in the efficacy of "appeasing" Stalin and bringing the Soviet Union as a constant and reliable ally into the democratic camp:

"If realism is to be accepted as the only criterion of international relations, then the elusiveness of the Soviet interpretation of war and peace must ever be borne in mind, and the Kremlin's offerings of peace and friendship appraised accordingly." W. H. C.

Our Readers Say—

"Greek Art and the Moderns"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Greek Art and the Moderns," implied that the students in our architectural sciences courses are being taught to be less than respectful in their attitude towards ancient art.

This unfortunate implication was based on an observation of mine which was correctly but too sparsely quoted. I said, "The Greek temples were a splendidly satisfactory solution in their time, but they have no more place in the modern world than a Greek chariot." I repeat it.

The Greeks had problems to solve and they had the materials and tools with which to solve them. They had a great heritage from the Egyptians. And they used it. The results were rightly memorable. Splendidly they built no imitation of the Temple of Karnak. They built the Parthenon. The great artists of the Gothic age had their problems, their materials, and their tools. They also had the Greek tradition as their heritage. And they revered it. But they did not put the façade of the Parthenon on the Cathedral of Chartres.

We in the Architectural Sciences Department at Harvard are properly respectful of the virtues and advantages of the art of the ancients. We are, however, aware that we have problems which they never faced, new and greater tools, and new and more plastic materials. It is our hope that we can learn from our predecessors all those great truths and techniques which they have so manifestly to teach us. We know that the greatest imitation which we can make of them is to attempt no slavish duplication of the superficialities of their art but to strive in all humility for their attitude of mind. It cannot be said that we let our ambition mock their useful toil when we attempt to add what new knowledge and skill we can draw from our new problems, tools and materials, to the heritage willed to us by our predecessors.

After all, the lesson that greatness comes when the problems of a period are met by men who use the tools of their time on the materials of that time is the most valuable and significant bequest of Ancient Greece.

SAMUEL F. HERSHEY,
Instructor in Design, Harvard University
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In Ambush?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Communism may have a few adherents in high places in the United States. Fascism has its hundreds or thousands. Communism may want to change the American form of government. Fascism would destroy it. Communism may be quite obvious in its materialistic ideology. Fascism is more subtle, but works with more persistent and vicious intent. Fascism would hold the people in servile and total bondage to ideologies completely strange and foreign to American freedom. Fascism is unquestionably the foe in ambush.

EDWARD G. CARTER
Chicago

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Release the Giant!

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"
LABOR-INDUSTRY RIVALRY
AMERICA'S POTENTIAL ABILITY TO PRODUCE FOR DEFENSE
"THE ATLANTIC IS STILL WIDE"
"WHAT'S THE HURRY?"
"IT ISN'T OUR WAR"
"THE NAZIS WON'T BOTHER US"

Australia: An Impression

When I landed in Australia, to me Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth were names and nothing more. The wonder of Sydney harbor one was prepared for, of course, although it outshines all one has heard of it. I was aware that I was coming to a progressive people and a country of promise, but that entirely understates what I found. Also I got many surprises.

To begin with, I had no idea that it was what one can only call 100 per cent British, that all the sacrosanct British customs were preserved: early morning tea, the policeman with his hand out regulating the traffic, dressing for dinner (in the cities), and, no matter what important business was in hand, "five o'clock tea" in the afternoon.

One thing, however, was completely different, the lighting. Possibly few other cities in the world have as many colored signs as Sydney. At night the streets are like rainbows, and if it has rained, these lights of many colors reflected in the wet streets are more brilliant, and also more confusing, than can be described. One seems to be driving through a river of light, of liquid jade, gold, rose, and purple. I felt glad I was not at the wheel!

The shops in Sydney and in Melbourne, Victoria's capital, are excellent, and the large department stores after the manner of Harrods in London are among the best. The well-dressed Australian women demand good clothes and obtain them.

* * *

But it is when you get out of the cities that you really see Australia. The endless stretches of bush and desert, the marvelous extent of the views obtained from such heights as Sublime Point, outside Sydney, and the Dandenong Mountains, near Melbourne. The beauty of the wild flowers in the bush in the spring of the year was something I had never expected and which it is difficult to describe. This is especially true of Western Australia.

In the National Park outside Perth—a city "beautiful for situation"—are over a thousand varieties of blooms. These are preserved and may not be picked, but friends drove me farther out to a part where one might wander and pick as one willed. There we found the spider orchid, most delicate of all flowers, the lovely blue leschenaultia, the brilliant red kangaroo paw, and hundreds of other wild flowers.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of this great country is the gum trees. Endless in variety, their beautiful trunks of white with splashes of red and brown and purple, peel every year. The odor of eucalyptus is often perceptible in the air and the koala bears, which live on their leaves, smell of it strongly. When you reach Victoria, however, you meet most of the familiar English trees which have been brought over and have flourished. Elms and oaks and plane trees, and in Tasmania the hawthorns and the chestnut trees, are as thick as in England and the gardens are filled with lilacs and laburnums.

* * *

And then the people! If I were asked I think I would say that friendliness and refinement are their leading characteristics. They are progressive and free and easy, and yet considering the great open spaces where they have lived and pioneered I did not expect to find them so quiet and in many respects reserved. One gift they have in which they excel all nations, and that is in their talent for arranging flowers. Of course, they have them in profusion. They also as in England love to cultivate them, but never anywhere else have I seen such genius of arrangement. Every little restaurant, every country hotel you enter will have great bowls filled with flowers arranged to perfection, such as only an artist might be expected to produce.

It would take years really to see Australia, but ten weeks leaves one with some vivid and lasting impressions. What was it that appealed to me most? The cheery cosmopolitan atmosphere of Sydney with its magnificent natural surroundings? The stately beauty of Melbourne with its perfectly laid out city, its avenues and the great botanical gardens? Or was it the charm of little Adelaide, the garden city? Or again the great spaces of Queensland, and of the West with their silences, their freedom and their possibilities? I only know that when I left, it was with the strong desire to return.

LUCIA C. COULSON

Mirror of World Opinion

We Must Say "No"

The thought of mass hunger is abhorrent to decent people. The thought of mass hunger superimposed this winter on the bitterness of defeat for millions of Europe's victims, has brought hours of tortured thought to kindly men and women.

There is no question but that most of the people of this country, including those who have accepted as their own the cause of British victory, would welcome wholeheartedly any plan, however difficult, however expensive, that would enable the innocent to receive food, but which would in no way aid the enemies of Great Britain—and of conquered Europe itself.

The tragic vainness of this hope, the almost incredible difficulties facing any organization which attempts to feed the half-strangled dove without helping the boa-constrictor, becomes more apparent as the brutal realities of Hitler's "New Europe" begin to show themselves. They are admirably summarized, objectively and dispassionately, in an article by Peter F. Drucker in [a recent] Saturday Evening Post.

The German policy so far, Mr. Drucker says, has been simply to remove all food surpluses from the conquered areas, regardless of the needs of the populations. What feeding has been done, he explains, has been done by the army, which has favored a policy of "easing the burdens wherever it has found them."

The politicians are opposed to this view.

"They," says Mr. Drucker, "especially the powerful secret police, believe that the conquered countries ought to be made to bear the full burden of the British blockade. Göring, Goebbels and Himmler seem to think that hunger will mobilize public sentiment in the defeated countries against the British blockade. . . ."

While these facts make almost unbearable the thought of how conquered people are faring in a Nazi "new world," they make even more unbearable the thought that we should bring aid to those who have robbed the hungry with deliberate calculation. They point more inescapably than ever to the conclusion that only a British victory can now aid these hungry thousands. Our eager and innocent benevolence can bring them no help.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

The Wide Horizon

As a Ward Politician Sees It

By DeWitt H. John

To Sam Perry, laundry truck driver who lives in Boston's West End, certain political, social and economic issues are very important.

There's no public playground near by for his children; he thinks the city should raze that deserted factory and build a park and softball diamond. There ought to be stoplights at that unguarded street intersection his wife crosses to do her shopping. He further thinks the government should do more to help the unemployed get jobs. As for that hotly-debated proposal to stop supplying free milk to school children at recess time, Sam wishes he could tell the school board how important the milk is to the youngsters.

Sam's friend, Mr. Ward Politician, will tell you there are thousands of Sam Perrys and that they all want something. To help Sam is, in his opinion, the role of government. As a politician, he makes a business of doing just that.

Sam's friend the politician is a one-man personal service bureau. He is charity dispenser, family mentor, big brother, legal and business adviser, employment bureau, friend-in-need, Santa Claus, and wire-puller-extraordinary.

Such formal public services as mapping city policies, making up budgets, running the assessing, street and park departments are in his view only part of the collection of services called city government.

* * *

The City Councilors in my city are examples of this. These twenty-two gentlemen, elected from twenty-two wards and paid $2,000 a year to exercise very limited powers, have small prestige because they spend their Monday afternoon meetings at such weighty matters as arguing windily over how to salute the flag, denouncing the tax collector for trying to collect old water bills, and demanding new tennis courts, more relief, and more traffic signals at busy intersections. They show slight interest in basic civic problems, mild interest in the city as a whole, keen interest in relief, politics, jobs and their own wards, and a vocal sympathy for the underdog.

They meet only one afternoon a week. Nevertheless many of them spend most of their time being City Councilors.

There's the Councilor from a west side ward, who keeps a card index of his "cases." He spent half an afternoon telling me about these "cases."

"This widow's only son is in a CCC camp two States distant," he showed me a card. "The kid's homesick and wants to quit. She wanted him transferred to a camp near home. I had it done today."

This Councilor has a well-to-do residential section in his ward. A prosperous businessman telephoned: "They still haven't cleared my street from last week's snowstorm. Can't you do something about it?" The Councilor did.

A garment worker had lost his job, and was about to lose his partly-paid-for furniture. He told the Councilor he needed only a week's reprieve before confiscation of the goods, because he had just found a new job. The Councilor persuaded the furniture company's credit manager to grant an extension.

There were other examples. A businessman wanted permission to build a driveway to his new loading platform, a father needed a job, a widow needed legal advice. In the mill of the ward leader, the city politician, the mayor himself, requests like these are everyday grist.

* * *

Just as farmers grow potatoes, politicians supply patronage, favors, personal aid. It's a business. To thousands of little people caught in the complexities of urban life, the politician's favors, contacts and special knowledge seem indispensable.

This is no apologia for the inadequacies of the ward politician. It does not excuse his blindness to trends and basic issues, nor his generosity with the public treasury. It merely defines a situation in urban politics.

This condition of politics can be changed basically only as public thought changes and as other agencies learn to meet human needs better than politicians can.

Until the system is changed, the marked ease with which the people's needs can be exploited makes it doubly important for us to choose men of character as politicians. If politicians are honest, in the long run they can provide more services for more people.

By voting, by being alert to public questions, by lending active thought and interest to politics, by demanding better individual and collective standards, we can get better politicians.

Politicians can be improved as the people themselves cast their politics and politicians in a better mold. That is the nature of democracy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$12.00 Three months..$3.00
Six months..$6.00 One month...$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr, 55.
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EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.